Anglo-American Defeat Is The Key to World Peace

# Nippon Times Evening

Build a New Order Of Justice and Freedom

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# Tojo Message Greeted With Joy

## BURMA, PHILIPPINES OVERWHELMED BY NEWS

## In News Spotlight

### Japan Evinced Trust in Triple Pact, Says Reich in Hailing Diet Speeches

Domei

BERLIN, January 28.—Japan's firm determination to abide by the stipulations in the Tripartite Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy, clearly evinced in the Diet speeches of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, are highly significant, stated Dr. Schmidt, chief of the Information Department of the Foreign Office here, in his press interview at noon today.

Dr. Schmidt's remarks on the Japanese Government leaders' parliamentary addresses are summarized as follows:

"Both Prime Minister Tojo and Foreign Minister Tani, clearly evinced in their remarks Japan's unassailable determination to win the war. Especially noteworthy in their words was Japan's immutable faith in the provisions of the Triple Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy.

"Against the Casablanca talks between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill which only disclosed the irreconcilable views between Britain and America, the present declaration of Japan's two prominent leaders constitutes a very fine contrast.

"The remarks promising independence to Burma and the Philippines clearly indicate Japan's sincere aim to have all races in Asia planted in their right places in the project of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

## Press Comments

**Friday, January 29**

**ASAHI—Victory Speech**
**TOKYO SHIMBUN—Axis Submarine Warfare**

### Victory Speech

ASAHI—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his Diet speech has pointed out that the United States and Britain are frantically endeavoring to recover their fighting strength, relying solely on their industrial capacities, and have already taken to the counter-offensive, and has thus warned us to be on the alert.

Japan enjoys, as Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani has said in his Diet speech, ties of alliance with Germany and Italy based on lofty common ideals not to be compared with the ties of alliance between the United States and Britain which are based on selfish aims and motivated by the intention to make use of each other for all they are worth, and the common war efforts are showing more and more results. Also within the Greater East Asia Sphere we have as our allies Manchoukuo, which is defending our northern frontier, New China, which has declared war on the United States and Britain and is participating in the work of constructing a new order in this part of the world, Thailand, which has concluded a treaty for joint offense and defense, French Indo-China, which is cooperating most closely with us, newly risen Burma, to which Prime Minister Tojo has promised independence within the current year at the latest, the Philippines, which is steadily building up independence for itself, and, in fact, 1,000,000,000 hard-working people now fully awakened to the dawn of Greater East Asia and giving us every support and assistance. The various races of Greater East Asia are rising in arms to overwhelm their common enemies.

Germany and Italy, however, are geographically too distant from us and are fully engaged in the affairs of Europe, while the East Asiatic countries, the Southern Regions and various races are principally occupied with the work of reconstruction under our protection. Consequently, there should be no psychology of reliance in our determination to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia and, as the Prime Minister has warned us, we must be on the alert. In correspondence with the valiant feats of arms on the battle front, we must bend our every effort to increase our fighting strength on the home front. Thus the Government has undertaken simplification of the administrative structure and procedure, unification of domestic and colonial administration, increased production of materials, renovation in the living of the people and building up of the health of the people.

As Foreign Minister Tani has said, the United States and Britain are spreading propaganda on their postwar new order such as depicted in the Atlantic Charter, but if their minds are distracted by such greedy counting of chicks before the eggs are hatched, how can they stand up against our total national strength which is devoted to every second of decisive battle, against the pure flame of alliance among Germany, Italy and Japan and the daily consolidated harmony among the nations of Greater East Asia? Of what avail are their counter-offensives against these?

We have been deeply impressed by the heroic and unshakable confidence of Prime Minister Tojo in our ultimate victory expressed in his dictum that the counter-offensives of the enemies afford us just the advantage we have sought. He goes on to say that this is a year in which the war results we have obtained so far must be extended and consolidate the conditions for ultimate victory. The Empire is cooperating more and more closely with its allies to intensify its offensives on the United States and Britain in the East and West so that their capacity to fight would be diminished and our war aims speedily achieved. Such is the conviction of victory expressed by Prime Minister Tojo, which, along with Foreign Minister Tani's main statements, cannot but inspire us to renewed effort and redoubled endurance.

### Axis Submarine Warfare

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Prime Minister Churchill has said that the course of the European War will be

(Continued on Page 2)

### Chungking Is Indignant Over Treatment in U.S.

Domei

NANKING, January 26.—Because Chinese residents in the United States are being compulsorily recruited for military service and then are given discriminatory treatment in the ranks, indignation is rising in Chungking against the United States, which is coolly discriminating the Chinese racially despite its repeated declarations of justice and humanity.

Chungking authorities declare that though the United States is Chungking's ally, Chinese residents in the United States have no duty of serving in the United States army.

Chungking authorities recently demanded that Chinese students studying in the United States should be exempted from military service and also that the families of recruited Chinese should be given allowances. The United States Government agreed to the first demand, but rejected the second.

### Guani for Canada

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 28.—Foreign Minister Alberto Guani of Uruguay who had been visiting the United States left Washington yesterday for Canada.

### Food Dearth Hits Egypt; Anti-British Move Grows

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 26.—Anti-British sentiment in Egypt is rising in proportion with the ever-increasing scarcity of food, says a report from Alexandria, which adds that large quantities of provisions are now stored in Egypt for use of the British Eighth Army, but that the supply to the troops on the first line, more than 1,000 kilometers away, has become impossible.

When the Egyptian Government demanded that the stored foodstuff be distributed to the public, the British military headquarters flatly rejected its demand, even though the stocks are beginning to rot.

In their plight, the Egyptians have discarded their anti-Japanese sentiment and are now dead set against the present puppet Government, especially against the weak policy of Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha.

It is also reported that Premier Pasha recently arrested several former Premiers and diplomats belonging to the anti-British faction in Egypt, on the charge that they schemed to overthrow the present administration.

### Manila Overjoyed--Speech Significance Is Fully Explained

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MANILA, January 28.—The speech of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo today at the Diet Session reassuring complete independence for the Philippine Islands in the near future was received with heartfelt gratitude by all Filipinos here today.

Since the central administrative organ was established with Dr. Jorge B. Vargas as its head, the Filipinos have evinced great efforts to cooperate with Japan in the historic task of introducing a new Asia liberated from all alien influences.

Time and again, however, the islanders were led astray by the insidious propaganda of the Anglo-Americans who strived to place them at variance with Japan. Prime Minister Tojo's speech today, however, came just in time to save the Filipinos from any harm due to this sinister propaganda.

Today, as the islands rejoicing over the second assurance of the Prime Minister to give them independence on the only condition that they manifest closer cooperation with Japan, the Imperial Forces in

(Continued on Page 2)

### Glorious and Happy Future Hailed

The delivery by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo of his stirring message, assuring freedom to Burma and holding out hope for a similar status to the Philippines, before the 81st session of the Imperial Diet yesterday, will remain in the history of the two respective peoples as a red-letter event. Clearly revealing Japan's immutable policy in East Asia as based on the principle of "Hakko Ichiu" it has brought joy and renewed hopes for realization of a cherished desire to millions of downtrodden humanity.

### Rangoon Jubilant As Tiding Breaks--Ba Maung Grateful

Shouts of joy rose far and wide over Rangoon when, on Thursday afternoon, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's Diet speech assuring independence for Burma was conveyed to the Burmese capital, according to an Asahi dispatch from Rangoon dated January 28.

The 700,000 citizens grateful and jubilant, cast their excited eyes in the direction of Japan and knelt before the Buddhist pagodas to report the joyful information to their sacred deities.

Pedestrians rushed to the notices carrying Prime Minister Tojo's statement when they were posted up in main thoroughfares of the capital. Wild shouts of "Dobama" (Burma for the Burmese) rose from them and spread far and wide among the citizens whose eyes were full of joy.

Young Burmese soldiers at the headquarters of the Burmese Defense Army were jubilant as well as resolute. "Our responsibility has become heavier," they declared. "Whatever hardships and obstacles may come our way, we will never loosen our resolve to fight to crush America and Britain."

**New Flag Hoisted**

Jubilant cries of joy arose from among the Burmese officials at the office of the Central Administrative

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### ANNIVERSARY OF INCIDENT CELEBRATED IN SHANGHAI

#### Special Shows, Lectures Held for Three Days

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 28.—In commemoration of the outbreak of the first Shanghai Incident 11 years ago, the Shanghai branch of the Navy Association has shown motion pictures and has held lecture meetings for three days from January 26 with the backing of the Naval Officers' Board, the Japanese Residents' Association and the Patriotic Service Association.

At educational institutes, theaters and movie-halls in this city, motion pictures in remembrance of the incident were shown. At the Central China Grand Theater, a lecture meeting was held yesterday. Also, similar meetings were held at various other places.

Today being the anniversary of the outbreak of the first Shanghai Incident, the Shanghai Buddhist Association held a memorial service for the war dead in front of the Naval Cenotaph in Hakkoyen Park at 2 o'clork in the afternoon. Various naval units, Japanese residents and various associations participated in the service.

### Britain Will Requisition Married Women for Labor

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin announced in the House of Commons today that a law for requisitioning the service of married women would be shortly issued, it is reported from London.

At a secret session of the Lower House the question of labor shortage was seriously discussed for two days, and as a result Bevin announced the requisitioning of married women.

Under the proposed new law, majority of married women will be requisitioned for part-time work. The law provides that married women between the ages of 18 and 40, who have no children, are liable to be employed for necessary work, through employment offices. General workers in war industry plants are not allowed to freely give up their employment without good reasons. Therefore, the Government's authority to employ women in various fields of works has been greatly increased by the new law.

### Japan-Celebes Radio Link Set

Radiophone service between Japan Proper and Macassar in the Celebes will be inaugurated on February 1, reports Domei. The charge will be ¥3 for the first three minutes, and the service will be available daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

### STUDY OF BILLS STARTS IN DIET

#### Both Houses to Speed Work--Interpellation Of Tojo Is Postponed

Eager to cooperate with the Government by speedily examining and approving bills submitted to the Imperial Diet, both Houses commenced this morning their task of studying Government bills. Both Houses will particularly devote their entire time for the next three days to the examination of Government bills and will not request Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's presense to explain Government policies and reply to interpellations, in consideration of the condition of the Prime Minister's health.

At yesterday's plenary session of the Lower House, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki was scheduled to question the Prime Minister, but he proposed to postpone his interpellations until a future date, as it was found difficult for the Prime Minister to remain at the session after the delivery of his address.

It was decided that at the session of the Budget Committee, for three days up to January 31, the presence of the Prime Minister would not be requested but that other Ministers of State would be asked to explain Government policies.

The House of Peers met at 10 a.m. this morning in plenary session. Thirty-three Government bills were presented, and were all referred to the respective committees for examination. The election of chairmen and vice chairmen of various committees was also held in the morning.

The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives met at 10 a.m. to open examination on the budget bills submitted by the Government.

The House of Representatives will meet in a plenary session at 1 p.m. this afternoon, and 11 Government bills are scheduled to be presented. Finance Minister Okinori Kaya will make explanations.

At the session, a memorial address will be given by Yuko Hashimoto for the late Gunji Okanda, a well-known member who recently died.

### Ambassadors Report Home

Domei

HSINKING, January 28.—Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo, returned to Hsinking today in order to make a report to the Hsinking Government, his first time since assumption of the Tokyo post.

Meanwhile, Lu Jung-huan, Manchoukuo Ambassador at Nanking, is en route from the Chinese capital to Hsinking for the same purpose.

It is expected that the two Ambassadors will make detailed reports on conditions in Japan in the second year of the War of Greater East Asia as well as the new situation in China arising from China's declaration of war against the United States and Britain.

### E. Asia Nations Receive Diet Message With Acclaim

Domei

NANKING, January 28.—Government and civilian circles in Nanking were jubilant and encouraged over the Diet speech of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo as reported here today. They were most encouraged to hear that Prime Minister Tojo clarified Nippon's invincible status both from the standpoints of strategy and the resources backing it, and thus they felt that they could easily share with Nippon the huge work of fighting the current war to sure victory.

The Prime Minister clearly pointed out to all the world the historic fact of the Nanking Government's declaration of war upon the United States and the British Empire, and was noted with deep gratitude by all in Nanking.

Then, Prime Minister Tojo's reassurance of Nippon's full preparation for prolonged warfare had a great effect on the general public here, inasmuch as they realize the importance of all-out cooperation with Nippon in the prosecution of the war.

Then again, the Prime Minister's announcement of Nippon's generous retrocession of her concessions and settlements and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China, which was recently realized, have pleased all the Chinese under the National Government. They are now possessed with the common urge of introducing more adjustments in their war structure in the form of more production and higher morale for fighting.

Also, greatly encouraged by Prime Minister Tojo's expression of Nippon's firm determination to crush the Chungking regime, the Nanking Government will direct more and more efforts in the direction of awakening Chungking-controlled Chinese to the true international position of China, thereby leading to the destruction of that blinded regime.

**Manchoukuo Renews Resolve**

Domei

HSINKING, January 28.—The allusion to Manchoukuo's important mission by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his Diet message delivered on Thursday, has provoked renewed determination among local Government circles as well as among the 43,000,000 people of Manchoukuo.

Manchoukuo, as a vital member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and also as a model nation in East Asia, has displayed its distinction before East Asiatic peoples. Not only has this country proved its worth as the guardian of the North, as seen from a military point of view, but also it has successfully fulfilled its mission as the base of military and industrial production in the Co-Prosperity Zone.

The fact that Prime Minister Tojo alluded to the increase of production is observed by local observers as having clarified the important role Manchoukuo is playing in the course of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It will also give an impetus to Man-

(Continued on Page 2)

### GERMAN BOMBER UNITS RAID SOUTHERN ENGLAND

#### Coast Cities, Military Facilities Heavily Hit

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—The British War Office announced today that a German bomber unit raided the southeastern coast of England today and bombed various cities on the coast, causing some casualties, and that another German bomber unit also raided the southern coast of England, it is reported from London.

Domei

BERLIN, January 27.—A large formation of German fighter and bomber planes raided the southwestern and southeastern coasts of England yesterday, and inflicted severe damages on military facilities and war industry plants, it is announced by the German High Command.

### 19 British Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, January 28.—German air forces shot down 19 British planes in western occupied areas and the Mediterranean yesterday, it is revealed by German military authorities. Also on the same day, in the air battle on the eastern front, the German fliers shot down 27 Soviet planes, and land units brought down another.

### MANY ENEMY SHIPS SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINES

#### Claim 155,000 Tons in Wide-Scale Operations

Domei

BERLIN, January 27.—German submarines have claimed enemy shipping totalling 103,000 tons, it was announced tonight by the German High Command in its special war communique which follows:

"In the Mediterranean and Arctic waters, German submarines attacked strongly defended enemy convoys and sank 28,000 tons of shipping.

"Also, in the Atlantic waters between Greenland and the Equator, our submarine units sank 10 enemy ships with a total tonnage of 75,000."

In the Arctic, the Southern Pacific and the waters off West Africa, German submarine units sank five transports aggregating 35,000 tons and three oil tankers with a total tonnage of 17,000, it was declared by the German High Command Headquarters in another report.

Of the three oil tankers sent to their watery graves, one was loaded with 15,000 tons of oil and another with benzene. The hulls of the two tankers were torn into two by the explosion when torpedoed, it is added.

## FOREIGN BRIEFS

### Smuts Submits Bill

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—General Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, submitted to the Parliament a bill for permitting the dispatch of the volunteer army of the Union of South Africa to fronts outside Africa, it is reported from Cape Town. In submitting the bill, General Smuts explained; "The Government has no intention of sending troops of the Union of South Africa to the American Continent or East Asia, but I desire to make it possible for South African forces to share in joint operations in fronts near the African Continent."

### Peru Cuts Vichy Ties

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 27—The Government of Peru announced yesterday that it has severed diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government, it is reported from Lima.

### Stalin Also Invited

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, January 27.—Soviet Premier Josef Stalin was also invited to attend the Casablanca conference, but he did not accept the invitation because of the sudden activity in the eastern front, according to a B.B.C. broadcast.

### Senate Approves Flynn

Domei.

BUENOS AIRES, January 27.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, ratified the appointment of Edward Flynn, former chairman of the National Democratic Committee, as U.S. Minister to Australia, by a close margin of a 10 to 13 vote. President Roosevelt's prestige barely escaped injury but the Senate Committee was placed in an awkward position as a result of the strenuous efforts shown on the part of the government authorities for the appointment of Flynn, and their display of deep concern in Flynn's resignation address as chairman of the Democratic Committee of New York. The Senate Committee seems to be regretting their hasty decision.

### To Recruit More Women

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—The Australian Government may recruit unmarried women and childless widows between the ages of 18 and 21, for the purpose of forming various women auxiliary corps, it is reported from Canberra.

Also, the recruiting of married women is under consideration. Meanwhile, the Australian Government announced yesterday that women workers will be employed in airplane factories so as to free male workers for military service.

### NEHRU REJECTS OFFERS MADE BY LINLITHGOW

#### Compromise in India Seen Best by British

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SAIGON, January 27.—Recent developments in India have proved that Britain has no actual power to solve the political crisis of India, it is reported by Stefani.

The headquarters of the British forces in India is reported to have submitted to Viceroy Marquis Linlithgow a view that Britain should come to a compromise with India in some way as the present situation in India necessitates the use of some 100,000 troops for police duty and protection of railways and roads, just when they are urgently needed elsewhere.

Influenced by such a demand made by General Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-chief of the British Forces in India and other military leaders, Viceroy Linlithgow recently made a certain proposal to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress Party. But the Viceroy's approach to Nehru failed because the latter demanded the immediate withdrawal of British and American troops from India and the release of all political prisoners, as prerequisites for accepting the proposal made by the Viceroy.

On January 26, the commemoration day for India's independence, demonstrations were started in Bombay, and 17 arrests were made following clashes with the police, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei, in relaying a wire from New Delhi.

It is also reported that the police force checked a demonstration in Madras that was started under the direction of the Indian National Congress Party, and have arrested 13 rioters.

### 3 Citizens in Chungking Killed by U.S. Ruffians

Domei

CANTON, January 28.—According to reports carried by Chungking journals yesterday, two United States officers and three privates, attached to the headquarters of the American forces in China, recently killed three Chinese passersby in a main street in Chungking and are now being court martialed, information from Chungking disclosed today.

It was said that this first outrage by foreigners since the Anglo-American declaration of relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China has aroused great indignation among the Chinese people.

# P.I. TO EDUCATE LAW BREAKERS

## Gendarmerie to Convert Bandits by Peaceful Means

Domei

MANILA, January 28.—In a statement to the Filipino police force and the people in general, Lieutenant-Colonel Nagahama, chief of the Japanese Gendarmerie in the Philippines, reiterated today that education will be stressed over punishment in the maintenance of peace and order in the Philippines.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nagahama emphasized that more efforts will be made to reform lawless elements, with punishment meted out only as a last resort.

The gist of his statement follows:

"Among the lawless elements who are at present disturbing the peace and trampling on the happiness of the Filipinos are a few troops from the American and Filipino armies who have turned into bandits. Led astray by vicious American propaganda they are committing outrages in the blind belief that the American forces will return to rescue them.

**Called Traitors**

"But they must realize that anyone who kills innocent people, loots property, sets fire to homes and commits other outrages is an enemy to his people and a traitor to his country.

"A study of the crimes committed by Filippinos reveals that many of the criminals acted as a result of faulty judgment caused by false American propaganda and a misunderstanding of the true intention of Japan. In such cases, they deserve sympathy insofar as their motive is concerned. Had these elements been informed of the real world situation and given a wider knowledge of things, I believe they would not have become lawless elements.

"From this point of view, I cannot help but pity them. And under these circumstances I do not wish to resort to the punishment of these erring elements. Instead, I prefer to follow the policy of educating them in the principles of brotherly love with sincerity and firm conviction, punishing only those who fail to reform even after this consideration has been given.

"The one-sided education and propaganda under the American rule have rendered many people blind and ignorant of true justice. In the light of their past environment, the crimes committed by the Filipinos cannot be considered as truly villainous. If they can be made to look at the facts squarely, they can be easily reformed.

**Will be Reformed**

"Therefore, I attach more importance to the future prospect of these people freeing themselves from the shackles of American chicanery and false liberalism and cooperating with Japan in the construction of a new Philippines than to their past crimes. We shall persist in our attempts to urge those who still retain their illusions to reconsider.

"The Japanese Forces are doing their best, regardless of the sacrifices involved, to bring about peace and order in the Philippines. It is my firm belief, however, that the day will come when the Filipinos will take upon themselves the task of maintaining peace and order without any assistance from the Japanese Army.

"If the Filipino people desire real peace, they should without hesitation join with us and perform their part in the establishment of that peace. In assisting us now, they will be able to carry on by themselves in the work of building a lasting structure of peace."

# HUGE SUM APPROPRIATED FOR JAPAN-THAI CULTURE

## ¥640,000 Handed Culture Institute in Bangkok

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has appropriated ¥640,000 as a supplementary budget for the fiscal year 1943, to subsidize the Japanese Cultural Institute which was established in Bangkok to promote exchange of culture between Japan and Thailand in accordance with the Japan-Thai Cultural Agreement concluded on October 28, last year.

The Japanese Cultural Institute in Bangkok, with Ken Yanagisawa, former Chief of the Cultural Enterprise Department of the Foreign Ministry, as President, will concentrate upon the propagation of the Japanese language, exchange of students between the two countries and the opening of various exhibitions on Japanese culture.

In the meantime, a similar institute is slated to be established in Hanoi, French Indo-China, for the purpose of promoting interchange of culture beween Japan and French Indo-China.

# *New York Engulfed in Pessimism As Number of Jobless Skyrockets*

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—New York, former center of business life of the United States is now thrown into gloom with mounting unemployment figures owing to the bogging down of peacetime industries which are suffering from the wartime production program, control on the consumption of consumer goods and shortage of raw materials, according to reports arriving here.

Owing to the strict control on fuel consumption, all skyscrapers and other buildings in Times Square are without heating facilities and cases of influenza among office workers are on the increase.

Theaters and cinemas on Broadway, which once entertained packed houses are now only one-third full, chiefly due to the dearth in gasoline and the conspicuous absence of heating.

New York city, one-time Mecca of the jobless, now harbors more than 4,000,000 unemployed, or 22 per cent of the total unemployed in the United States, it was disclosed.

Peacetime factory owners in New York and its vicinity are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining raw materials and are compelled to either adopt shorter working hours or close their plants altogether.

In consequence of the recent prohibition on the construction of private dwellings in the United States, unemployment figures in the building trade rose as much as 100,000 in New York city.

Most of the harbor business has been taken away from New York by other ports, with the result that a large number of unemployed are seen among longshoremen and truck drivers.

Furthermore, with the tobogganing of the purchasing power of citizens, coupled with the reduction in their stock, both wholesalers and retailers in New York are faced with the menace of unemployment.

Sullen boredom and pessimism is now enveloping the entire city with no prospects of revival.

## *Burma Jubilant Over Good News*

(Continued From Page 1)

Organ when Prime Minister Tojo's speech was reported. Immediately, a new flag flaunting a green peacock was hoisted in front of the entrance to the office.

Dr. Ba Maung, Chief Administrator of Burma, clad in a brown coat and black trousers, made his appearance at 5 p.m. before newspapermen at the headquarters of the Military Administration.

His eyes aglow with joy, Dr. Ba Maung declared that the overwhelming emotion of himself and all the Burmese people is beyond description.

"I have no proper words to express my joy," he is quoted by the Yomiuri-Hochi as having declared, "and this sentiment is being shared by all the Burmese people, for that which we have constantly dreamt of for the last 100 years and for which we have paid many sacrifices is going to be realized.

"The moment when I was informed of the news that Prime Minister Tojo assured us Burmese the realization of independence by the end of the year at the latest, I realized for the first time that we had become independent and free. I am firmly confident that without Japan, Burma would have never become free and independent.

**Make Strong Pledge**

"Henceforth, we Burmese, united as one and sacrificing all of our properties and lives, will try to requite Japan's favors and let the Anglo-Saxons know how strongly a free Burma can fight.

"Heretofore, the Burmese people, be they adults, children or women, have been absorbed in political strifes. Such a state of affairs must have seemed funny and absurd to the Japanese but our countrymen who had been oppressed and persecuted could not afford to do otherwise.

"But, from now on we need not waste our energies in such vain strifes. From tomorrow, I will appeal to all the Burmese to 'work steadily and resolutely.'

"I am sure that Prime Minister Tojo's statement assuring the independence of Burma will seriously affect the independence movement of the Indians, our neighbors. The attitude of Japan as shown to us Burmese will increase the confidence of the Indians toward Japan and spur their activities for realizing their country's independence.

"Also, I am sure that the same statement will provoke repercussions in Egypt and Palestine and thus the collapse of the British Empire is assured.

## N. Africa War Turn Seen

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 28.—Elmer Davis, Chief of the Office of War Information of the United States, is reported to have announced that the representatives of the United States and British armies held a strategic conference at Algiers, it is reported from Washington.

A Reuters report from Cairo says that as the result of the present strategic conference held at Algiers, an important development is expected in the war situation in that area.

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## *Manila Grateful For Assurance*

(Continued From Page 1)

the Philippines called a gathering of all concerned in the administrative affairs of the islands, inclusive of the leading members of the Central Administration under Dr. Vargas.

At the gathering more elucidation was made by the chief of the administrative department of the Imperial Forces on the significance of Prime Minister Tojo's Dietary remarks. The gist of the instructive explanation runs:

"The Prime Minister's words clarified the intentions of Japan toward the Philippine Islands previously made through the same Minister. The second assurance is significant in that it was made simultaneously with the Prime Minister's promise of the independence of Burma.

"Japan is a land based on justice and righteousness. She acts in the true Samurai way. The Filipinos here must have understood these things through their experience of being under Japan's military administration for the past one year.

"It is now evident that the Philippines will be given the status of complete independence if all the islanders show truly their cooperation with Japan from the bottom of their hearts. The question can be settled in the hands of the Filipinos themselves.

"There are three things which the Filipinos should fulfil in order to attain their aspired independence, namely:

"1. That the whole population of 16,000,000 people should unite into one with the Imperial Forces in the rehabilitation of the islands, as well as to sweep clear all the resisting elements that may be hidden in some corners of the country.

"2. That the Filipinos should plan for their economic reconstruction on their own initiative with the aid of Nippon.

"3. There should be a speedy reorientation in the Philippine people's outlook on life, so far poisoned with American philosophy. The people must have a sounder view of life which is a characteristic peculiar to the Asiatics."

## Children's Exhibit in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, January 28.—Bringing joy to the local populace, Japanese soldiers and others connected with the military service, 1,000 drawings and examples of handicraft made by youngsters in the Philippines, as well as 300 drawings by pupils of national schools in Tobata city, Fukuoka Prefecture, are being displayed here from today at the Heacock Building on Escolta Street.

The exhibit is being held under the auspices of the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippine Islands.


The IMPORTANCE of COLOUR FASTNESS IN COTTON, LINEN, STAPLE FIBRE and ARTIFICIAL SILK MATERIALS

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# FUTURE MOVES WORRY TURKEY

## Casablanca Meeting May Increase Pressure By America, Britain

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 28.—Turkish political circles are fearing that as the results of the Casablanca conference the British and American pressure on Turkey might be further increased.

Recently, American and British diplomats have been particularly active in Turkey, and utilizing the war situation in North Africa and the Eastern front, they have been trying to influence or even force Turkey to declare war against Axis nations.

Because of this fear of increased pressure by Great Britain and the United States upon Turkey, all circles in the country are said to be in extreme tension.

**Chungking Disappointed**

Domei

NANKING, January 28.—Chungking is disappointed with the Casablanca conference of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and United States President Franklin Roosevelt, as they have given first importance to the European and North African fronts, while the Chungking authorities eagerly desired that priority be given to the Atlantic and the Pacific fronts. Furthermore, the British and American leaders did not concretely discuss the question of increasing their aid to Chungking.

The revelation of the contents of the Casablanca conference has greatly disappointed not only the anti-British-American faction but also the neutral group at Chungking. Particularly, indignation against the United States, which took the leading role at the conference at Casablanca, is rising in all quarters.

Fearing that the expression of such strong opinions against the United States and the British Empire might be detrimental to its relations with those countries, Chungking authorities strictly prohibited extreme criticisms against the British-American conference, through the Propaganda Office of the Central Party Headquarters. Also instructions were dispatched to all provinces and cities to prohibit public expression of disappointment or discontentment with the British-American conference.

**Curtin Backs Plans**

Mainichi

CANTON, January 28.—A resolution on the execution of the war was presented to the Australian Federal Parliament by Premier John Curtin when it was opened yesterday afternoon, and was unanimously approved, according to an Australian broadcast.

Then, in connection with the conference Prime Minister Winston Churchill had with President Franklin D. Roosevelt at Casablanca, Curtin said that he sincerely respects the decision reached by the conferees.

Reviewing the past war progress, the Australian Premier said:

"In the past two years, Australia has suffered the loss of 7,000 dead, 12,000 wounded and taken prisoners, and 20,000 unaccounted for. As far as Australia is concerned, danger has not at all been removed and various difficulties will confront us in the future."

**Willkie Dissatisfied**

Wendell Willkie, the former Republican presidential candidate, voiced dissatisfaction on the results of the Casablanca Conference, according to a Stockholm dispatch dated January 27, to Domei in relaying a wire from New York.

Willkie denounced that a Four-Power Conference with the presence of the four anti-Axis leaders, namely, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, President Franklin Roosevelt, Premier Josef Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was anticipated, but it is reported the plan for this parley had to be deferred due to the absence of Generalissimo Chiang and Premier Stalin.


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## *E. Asian Nations Acclaim Message*

(Continued From Page 1)

choukuo's future activities, declared these observers.

In view of the recent circumstances in China, Manchoukuo's brother nation, as well as of the war situation in the Pacific and the world, the people of Manchoukuo have renewed their determination to exert more efforts to realize a permanent peace in the world.

**Thailand Hails Speech**

Domei

BANGKOK, January 28.—Both official and civilian circles in Thailand have been greatly impressed by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's Diet speech delivered on Thursday.

The Prime Minister's message, these circles observe, has clarified Japan's unshakable resolve and confidence as to the successful prosecution of the war.

They have been especially moved by the fact that in his speech, Prime Minister Tojo addressed Thailand with the name of "comrade" and expressed his deep respect toward the Thai people who are exerting their efforts for the common objective of creating Greater East Asia.

Prime Minister Tojo's guarantee of the independence of Burma during this year has made the people of Thailand more firmly confident that Japan is the liberator of the Asiatic races and thus they have solidified their resolve to cooperate with Japan.

**Malai, Sumatra Impressed**

Domei

SHONAN, January 28.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's Diet speech is being observed with much interest among local circles as having clarified the fundamental principles of administration for the various races inhabiting the Southern Occupied Areas.

The native inhabitants of Malai and Sumatra have been greatly impressed by the message, which declared that they, along with the inhabitants of Java and Sumatra, will be placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Imperial Government and will be "treated sincerely with parental affections."

They also hailed the assurance of independence for Burma as having clarified the adequate administrative policy of the Imperial Government toward the Greater East Asiatic peoples.


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## *Press Comments*

(Continued from Page 1)

decided on the Atlantic and that is quite true. Whether to conduct a counter-offensive on the European continent or to send supplies to the anti-Axis forces in North Africa, whether to transport munitions to the British Isles or to give material aid to the Soviet Union, security of the Atlantic route is the first prerequisite. Unless the enemy can hold its lines of communication on the Atlantic, victory is far out of their reach.

And what is the situation of the Atlantic war? Britain and the United States are losing ships at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a month, or five vessels a day. Such is their plight. The activities of Axis submarines have turned the Atlantic into a graveyard of enemy shipping. Especially since the Anglo-American invasion on North Africa, these submarines have torpedoed and sunk right and left the vast numbers of ships approaching African shores to supply the army of invasion. For instance, on January 12, they sank at one blow some 17 enemy tankers totaling 140,000 tons on the sea off the Azores.

The German submarine menace exists not only on the Atlantic but extends to the Caribbean and even to the mouth of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence to the terror of American seamen. The United States and Britain have so far been unable to find any counter-measure to cope with the situation, except scream for help.

Admiral Noble, British naval representative in the United States, is emphasizing the importance of submarine warfare but, as the New York Times has pointed out, unless they can retard the building of submarines by Germany, the menace to their Atlantic routes can never be eliminated.

So long as Anglo-American shipping is being sunk at the rate mentioned, the most frantic efforts at shipbuilding on the part of the United States would be of little avail, and the anti-Axis forces in Britain and North Africa are bound to find themselves in desperate straits. The British Parliament seems to have become alive to the fact and various interpellations have been made to the Government on the matter but the latter seems so far to have been unable to give satisfactory replies.

The Washington communique on the Casablanca conference makes no mention at all of this matter and it is to be supposed that they were unable to discover any effective means of combating the submarine menace. The situation being such, whatever counter-offensives made by the Anglo-American forces are bound to end in failure.


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Anglo-American Defeat Is
The Key to World Peace

# Nippon Times

Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

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# KAYA ASSURES DIET BASIS LAID FOR VICTORY IN ECONOMIC WAR; STRESSES OUTPUT EXPANSION

## Says Japan's Financial Position Better Than Preceding Year

## BUDGET EXPLAINED

### Priority Given in Estimates to Items for Increasing Fighting Power

The State budget for the 1943-44 fiscal year is concentrated on the strengthening of the country's war strength in every respect on the one hand, and on the other, for securing the wartime national livelihood, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya emphasized in his speech made in the House of Representatives on Thursday afternoon.

The gist of the Finance Minister's speech is as follows:

"Relying on their huge economic strength, our enemies, America and Britain, are still making frantic efforts to perfect their offensive preparations. Japan has a spirit of its own, trained and tempered since its Empire founding. Plus this, the conviction of the 100,000,000 people of the nation for sure victory remains unshaken even to the slightest degree. This immutable conviction must be substantiated in the form of enlarging and speeding up Japan's material war strength to annihilate the implacable enemies.

"In consonance with admirable strategy and brave fighting on the firing line, the nation on the home front must devote every ounce of energy to amplification of productivity necessary for the war prosecution. Nothing is more important and urgent than this at the present juncture. The objective of Japan's national economy is solely focussed on this one point. As a matter of fact, therefore, the State budget for the next fiscal year and all other fiscal and economic policies are based on this.

**To Augment War Strength**

"In expenditures the total amount is ¥9,895,000,000. This represents an increase of more than ¥1,145,000,000 over the preceding year's budget including the supplementary budget. Priority was given to the increase and strengthening of war power and important affairs in connection with the budget formulation. No money is spared for measures specially important, while restriction has possibly been made on those that are not important and urgent. In a nutshell, the budget is drafted and formulated on the basis of concentrating the total national economic strength, including materials, man labor, capital and others on the augmentation of war strength.

"Leading items of expenditures for new enterprises include ¥487,000,000 for production increase of iron, coal and other key materials; ¥92,000,000 for readjustment of medium-sized and small enterprises; ¥295,000,000 for solution of foodstuff problems; ¥78,000,000 for extermination of tuberculosis and other national hygienic welfare enterprises; ¥139,000,000 for national livelihood and population issue; ¥151,000,000 for relief of warriors; ¥150,000,000 for educational reform; ¥61,000,000 for scientific and technical affairs; ¥42,000,000 for air-raid prevention; and others.

"It is worth while mentioning that ¥2,785,000,000 has been transferred from the general accounts to the extraordinary military fund special accounts and also ¥483,000,000 from the special accounts to the same accounts. The total is ¥3,268,000,000, indicating an increase of ¥368,000,000 over the year before.

"As regards the revenue, which is the same as the expenditures, it consists of ¥8,176,000,000 from taxes and other revenue, ¥330,000,000 from the surplus brought forward from the previous fiscal year and ¥1,488,000,000 from loans. The tax revenue is estimated to total ¥6,582,000,000, gaining ¥822,000,000 over the year before.

"Results of tax payments have an important bearing on the working of wartime financial and economic policies. Frequent tax increases have so far been introduced since the outbreak of the China Affair, but, in spite of this, the Japanese nation has borne taxation admirably well through manifestation of keen patriotism. This together with the increase of national savings is a matter deserving admiration and satisfaction.

"As the war situation is entering a stage of decisive warfare, fiscal payments necessary for the increase and strengthening of Japan's fighting power will surely gain more than ever before. Increase of taxes notably indirect taxes will be introduced to meet the requirements. Higher tax will be imposed on quarters where luxury dominates. The objective of the proposed tax increase is to reorientate materials, labor and capital required for the national consumption to the direction of war prosecution. The revenue increase accruing to the Government from this is estimated at ¥1,140,000,000 in a normal year. This amount combined with an estimated increase of ¥440,000,000 resulting from the raise of tobacco prices already enforced will make the aggregate about ¥1,590,000,000.

"Payment of taxes, of course, is a duty of every citizen while imposition of taxes is a right of the State but this sense of antagonism liable to accompany any insistence on one's rights or obligations must be completely eliminated. Today, when we are at the crossroads of rise or fall of our country, both taxpayers and tax-collectors must cooperate to the best of their abilities in order to consolidate the foundations of our wartime finance and economy.

"We have estimated for ordinary revenue outside tax revenue something like ¥1,593,000,000, which represents an increase of ¥97,000,000 compared with the budget for the last fiscal year. Revenue from public bonds we have put at ¥1,488,000,000, which indicates a decrease of ¥37,000,000.

"In regard to revenue from public bonds, our estimate in the various special accounts set aside for Chosen, Taiwan, Imperial Railways, communication enterprises and Government investments is ¥983,000,000, besides the figure just mentioned for the general account. Thus the amount of public bond issues for the 1943 fiscal year is expected to be ¥2,470,000,000, not including those to be issued to cover the extraordinary arms expenditure.

"As regards the war expenditure required to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia, a supplementary budget will shortly be presented.

**Monetary World Unruffled**

"In the course of last year, our monetary world remained quiet and unruffled even while meeting the unprecedented wartime demands. Despite the fact that the scattering of Government funds has enormously increased with the sharp increase in the cost of war, money has been so well regulated that the absorption and accumulation of funds have been carried on smoothly and the money rate level maintained in accordance with Government policy, it being more and more equalized.

"To mention the main monetary indices for last year, the average issue of Bank of Japan notes was ¥5,256,000,000, while at the end of last year it was ¥7,447,000,000, which show an increase of ¥1,100,000,000—1,200,000,000 against the figures for the year before last. The rate of increase in the second half of last year tended to decrease in spite of the sharp increase in Government bond issues and war expense payments.

"The accumulation of funds has been such that, bank deposits, not including running accounts and mentioning only those which really contribute to accumulation, increased by some ¥7,997,000,000; postal savings ¥3,011,000,000 and other banked-up monetary items ¥10,309,000,000, totalling ¥21,317,000,000.

"Accommodation of capital for new industrial enterprises has also progressed quite smoothly. New debenture issues amounted to ¥2,765,000,000, while fresh stock payments amounted to over ¥3,000,000,000. The stock prices have been quite firm since the outbreak of the War

(Continued on Page 2)

### *Government Decides On Additional Budget At Cabinet Meeting*

**The Government at its Cabinet meeting held in the Diet on Thursday decided on the supplementary budget to the 1943-44 fiscal year's budget and also to the 1942-43 year's budget. This was announced by the Finance Ministry on the same day. According to the announcement, the revenue for the 1942-43 fiscal year has been increased by ¥466,000,000 to ¥9,317,000,000. The revenue for the 1943-44 fiscal year has been increased by ¥2,345,000,000 to ¥12,341,000,000.**

# RISE OF HITLER WILL BE FETED AT RALLY HERE

### Meeting at Gunjin Kaikan Sponsored by Japan-German-Italy Association

## BACKED BY RULE AID BODY

### Lieutenant-General Ando to Deliver Messages to Reich and Fascist Leaders

An elaborate Japan-Germany-Italy meeting to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's coming into power will be held at 5:30 p.m. today at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan, under the sponsorship of the Japanese-German-Italy Goodwill Association and with the support of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The meeting will be opened with an address by Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, president of the sponsoring association. A message addressed to the German and Italian reservists will then be delivered by General Ikutaro Inoue, president of the Imperial Reservists' Association.

Messages addressed to the Reich and Fascist leaders, to the citizens of Berlin and Rome and to the German and Italian youth corps will be delivered respectively by Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Mayor Ayao Kishimoto of Tokyo and General Takao Suzuki, president of the Dai-Nippon Youth Corps.

Professor Kitajima, president of the University Professors' Association will then give a lecture addressed to the Italo-Reich scientific world and Marchioness Sachiko Yamanouchi, president of the Dai-Nippon Women's Association will make a speech addressed to the German and Italian women.

With the addresses by German Ambassador Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli and three cheers of Banzai, the first part of the meeting will be closed.

In the second part, Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the Board of Information will make a speech entitled "For a Successful New Order of the World" from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. Following Mr. Okumura's speech, a German cinema, "Wunschkonzert" will be shown.

The procedure of the meeting will be broadcast over a nation-wide hookup and Mr. Okumura's speech, throughout Greater East Asia.

Meanwhile, Mr. Okumura will broadcast a congratulatory message to the German youths at 6 p.m. the same day.

## RISE IN TUNG OIL PRICES FOILS CHUNGKING PLANS

### Was Trying to Use It in Place Of Gasoline for Automobiles

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 27.—With the price of tung seed oil skyrocketing in the hinterland, the Chungking regime's hopes of increasing its much dilapidated transportation capacity by the use of tung seed oil in the place of gasoline has been foiled, according to information from Chungking.

In the past, the Chungking regime has been trying to obtain war material from foreign countries by exporting tung seed oil, tea, pig bristles, silk and wool, but since the prices of these goods have jumped to eight times that which prevailed a year ago, this trade has become virtually impossible.

The striking rise in the prices of these goods is due to the fact that they are not under government control and the officials concerned neglected to exercise control over these commodities as they could benefit from the advanced prices.

The Chungking regime, alarmed over the situation, now plans to check the rising prices of these commodities in a desperate effort to restore trade.

### Wuhu Residents Benefited

C.P.S.

WUHU, January 28.—The staff of the newly established Wuhu District New Citizens' Movement Committee have been notified to take up their posts at once so that the people there may receive the benefits of this movement.

# *New Year Imperial Poetry Party Held at Palace on Thursday Morn*

### One of Most Ancient and Picturesque Functions of Imperial Court Calendar Conducted in Presence Of His Majesty; Poems are Recited

In the presence of His Majesty the Emperor, the New Year Imperial Poetry Party, one of the court functions conducted at the beginning of a new year, was held in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace Thursday morning.

The function, one of the most ancient and picturesque events observed by the Imperial Court, took on an added significance this year for while it went on, the Imperial Forces were piling up victories in the Pacific area and in other theaters of war.

Reminiscent in an extraordinary way of the immensity of the responsibility resting on the shoulders of each and every subject of Japan behind the guns was the subject of the poems which were to be read and recited at the party. It was "A New Year in the Farm Village."

It was chosen in person by His Imperial Majesty and was announced in the latter part of last year.

It was a subject which reminded one of the tremendous importance of the part to be played by the large farming population of Japan in influencing the course of the War of Greater East Asia.

The party started at 10 a.m., after His Imperial Majesty had entered the hall, accompanied by Her Imperial Highness Princess Kaya, Her Imperial Highness Prince Takahiko Asaka, Prince and Princess Gu Ri, and followed by Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and a number of other high court officials.

Baron Keigen Sugita, Lecturer, walked to the platform in front of the Imperial Seat, from which he announced that "A New Year in the Farm Village" was the subject of poems which were going to be read.

Then he read poems by ordinary people, five which had been selected by the members of the Imperial Poetry Bureau for reading at the party out of a total of 42,797 poems by ordinary subjects of the Empire.

The reading of poem's composed by court officials followed.

There was a brief pause. Then poems by Imperial Princes and Princesses were read.

There was another short pause. Then poems by Her Majesty the Empress Dowager and Her Majesty the Empress were recited three times.

There was another interval, this time slightly longer than those there had been.

Marquis Nagatake Asano, Reader, walked to the Imperial Seat and from His Imperial Majesty received a piece of paper containing a poem by His Imperial Majesty.

Returning to the platform, he handed the Imperial poem to Baron Sugita.

Presently Count Shigeaki Ohara, Reciter, recited in a high tone of voice the first section of the Imperial poem.

Then five other Reciters joined him in reciting the rest of the poem.

In this manner the Imperial poem was recited five times.

The party was over shortly after 11:30 a.m.

The poem by His Imperial Majesty, literally translated, follows:

"Ringing in the New Year, the farmers too will pray to gods that there may be a repetition of the rich crop."

Her Majesty the Empress' poem, in free translation, was:

"The New Year will see the women exert themselves to serve the earth in place of their husbands."

The contribution of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, in free translation, follows:

"The New Year has begun. The tillers of the earth will increase in strength. They also will add to their wealth."

The poems by Imperial Princes and Princesses are broadly translated below:

"I wonder in what way the men who have roused themselves to action with plows will observe New Year's Day."—Colonel Prince Chichibu.

"The dwellers of farm-villages, not a bit satiated, brace themselves up, their faces turned to the sunrise on New Year's Day."—Princess Chichibu.

"It is rejoicing to have a look at bags of rice piling up to the eaves."—Captain Prince Takamatsu.

"I am sure the New Year will witness even the girls and women at work on the fields, with their thoughts turned to the battlefield."—Princess Takamatsu.

"All the farmers, as I think, will try their utmost to have a really good crop of rice this year."—Captain Prince Mikasa.

"The first thing to be done by the farmers, producers of the food of the nation, after the start of the New Year will be to pray for a good crop of rice, I am sure."—Princess Mikasa.

The five poems by ordinary people which were read at the ceremony were in broad translation as follows:

"Taking courage from the previous year's good crop, the farmers will apply themselves in an extraordinary way in the year that has just started."—Onotaro Iwatsuki.

"Hoping great things of the soil, the tillers of the ground face the sunrise on New Year's Day."—Ichibei Matsubara.

"The sun rises on New Year's Day. Aglow is the sacred festoon under which a man is at work on his farm, his tucked sleeves sustained by a sash of white cloth."—Masayoshi Matsumoto.

"I am sure that the youthful tiller of the ground, at home behind the guns, will apply his plow the first time in the new year with greater vigor than he did a year ago."—Heiichi Tsunekawa.

"The New Year has started in the mountain farm-village. I hear cocks crowing in unison in a fashion reminiscent of a battle-cry."—Kotaro Sasao.

# Today's Press Comments

**Friday, January 29, 1943**

**(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)**

**Diet Speeches of Prime Minister Tojo And Foreign Minister Tani**

NIPPON SANGYO—Nothing bespeaks the propelling force of the Empire at the pivotal center of the world New Order construciton efforts more eloquently than the events of the War of Greater East Asia. The Diet speeches of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani are of particular significance in that they, in addition, testified to the faith kept and promises fulfilled by the Empire.

While enemy propaganda harped on the emptiness of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, or the New Order which it embodies, Prime Minister Tojo has promised independence to Burma within the current year at the latest. Such an action on the part of Japan cannot but strengthen the confidence of the peoples of the Southern Regions in the moral integrity of our country.

In contrast to the avaricious and hypocritical avowals of the United States and Britain that they are fighting for freedom or that they are waging a war of survival, Foreign Minister Tani has declared that the New Order visualized by Japan is neither exclusionist nor isolationist in character.

The real strength of the Empire is manifested in the ability it has shown to complete a national system fully geared for decisive warfare. We are reassured more than ever of ultimate victory of our arms and industry.

**Finance Minister's Diet Speech**

NIPPON SANGYO—Finance Minister Okinori Kaya offered an explanation of the Government's economic and financial policy in his speech before the Diet on Thursday. He pointed out that the effort to bolster the economic and financial position of the country is motivated by the desire to bring the work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to a satisfactory conclusion.

One does not require explanations by the Finance Minister to see that the policy followed in formulating the 1943-44 budget was to get the fighting and economic power of the country concentrated on points necessary to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. We can but approve of the action of the Government in cutting down appropriations for undertakings which are but remotely connected with the effort to bring the war to a successful end. The higher taxa-

(Continued on Page 2)

# *TOJO'S SPEECH TO HAVE FAR-REACHING EFFECTS ON PHILIPPINES, INDIA*

## Intention to Recognize Creation of Burma State Stressed

## UTTERANCES NOTED

### Premier's Address Expected To Encourage Filipinos And Indians

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's statement in the Diet Thursday that Japan, by the end of this year at the latest, intends to recognize the creation of a Burma State out of the areas now being placed under the jurisdiction of the present administrative machinery is expected to exercise far-reaching influence on the Philippines and India, according to Domei.

Peace and order have already been restored in Burma and that country, in support of the imputable aims of our Empire and under the wise and strong leadership of Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief Administrator, is cooperating with the Imperial Forces on the spot for the construction of Greater East Asia.

**Japan's Support Promised**

Domei recalls that the policy of the Empire toward Burma had already been expounded by Prime Minister Tojo on February 16 last year in the course of the 79th session of the Diet, when he promised Japan's positive support to the efforts of the Burmese to build up a Burma for the Burmese.

Also in his speech at the time of the fall of Rangoon and reduction of the Netherlands East Indies, that is, on March 12, the Prime Minister declared that he expected Burma to make a new start as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and to prosper as such. Again, at the outset of the extraordinary session of the Diet, the 80th, he pointed out that it was reassuring to observe the Burmese rising in arms to fight for their independence, thereby inviting circumstances propitious for their independence.

Thus, under the leadership of Japan, a fourth independent nation is about to be established in the wake of Manchoukuo, China and Thailand, says Domei.

Similarly, in his Diet speech Thursday, the Prime Minister said that last year he had declared in the same House that if the people of the Philippines, in full understanding of Japan's sincere intentions, would cooperate with her as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan would be glad to accord them the honor of indepedence. He hoped that the Philippines would make further efforts toward positive cooperation so that the day of their independence may be brought near.

**Sympathizes With Indians**

Dwelling on the present condition of India, he said that a section of the Indian people who are already thoroughly acquainted with the real intention of Japan were actually on the battlefield in cooperation with the Japanese armed forces. He wished to express Japan's heart-felt sympathy to the leaders and people of India who were at present in the throes of a national birth.

In view of these commitments on the part of the Japanese Prime Minister, the recognition of Burma's independence so definitely promised is expected sharply to accelerate the independence movement of India and influence India to become a strong comrade-at-arms with Japan for the common glory of Greater East Asia, according to Domei.

### British Prisoners Removed

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—Respecting British war prisoners captured by the Japanese Forces at Hongkong, Arthur Henderson, of the British War Ministry, declared as follows in the House of Commons today:

"Most of the British soldiers held by the Japanese Forces in Hongkong have been removed but about 2,000 English, Canadian, and Indian soldiers are still detained there."

# EDUCATION IN JAVA PROGRESSING WELL

### 95 Per Cent of Schools Reopened and Resuming Classes Today

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 27.—Indicating that the educational administration is making satisfactory progress throughout Java, it was revealed today that approximately 95 per cent of the schools which were closed at the outbreak of hostilities have already reopened for classes.

According to a survey by competent authorities, 11,121 primary schools (three-year term) are now operating with 1,705,018 pupils; 1,866 national schools (six-year term) with 248,121 pupils; 24 middle schools (three-year term) with 6,100 students; four advanced middle schools (three-year term) with 1,412 students; six normal schools (four-year term) with 1,418 students; one women's institution to train primary school teachers (two-month term) with 79 students and one institution each to train men and women instructors for advanced schools (two-month term) with 120 students each.

In addition there are special technical schools giving short courses to future secondary school teachers. It is also revealed that the women's practical art schools number over 13,000.

In the early part of next month, a short course on advanced Japanese language and a technical school are expected to be inaugurated both in Surabaya and Jogjokarta.

Meanwhile, it is understood that all schools, hitherto supervised by the Industrial Department of the Japanese Military Administration, Special Municipality and the Provinces will eventually be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Educational Bureau of the Internal Affairs Department of the Central Administration.

## CONTINENT COMMODITIES EXCHANGE PLAN DECIDED

### Emphasis to Be Placed on Smooth Shipment of Vital Materials

Domei

PEKING, January 27.—The second day session of the economic parley convened to expedite the mutual exchange of continental commodities, decided today that emphasis during the present fiscal year principally will be laid on the shipment of vital materials necessary for the prosecution of the current war and not on prices, balance of payments or other monetary questions.

The conference was convened at 11 a.m. today in the Japanese Embassy annex. Two representatives of the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai reported on the Central China economic situation during the morning discussions while the plenary sessions began this afternoon.

The delegates from North China declared their willingness to abolish the clause relating to the methods for settling accounts which will insure a smooth flow of vital war goods during the fiscal year 1943-44.

It is recalled that movement of supplies was hampered in the past by conflicting price regulations of various localities as well as the existence of confusing exchange rules in those areas.

The latest decision is expected to sweep away all previous obstacles to a smooth flow of continental commodities.

### Rice Reaches Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 27.—The fear of rice shortage in Shanghai has been dispelled with the importation of substantial quantity of rice from Bangkok, and with the expectation of further supply from Saigon, it was learned today.

It is anticipated that hereafter rice will be supplied regularly from Thailand and French Indo-China.

### *Another Air Accident Occurs in America Killing 10 Officers*

**The successive occurrence of air disasters to the United States military transport planes has presented serious problems for the authorities in charge, and another air catastrophe was again added to their worries, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch dated January 27, to Domei reported a wire from Tampa, Florida. The latest air mishap occurred in Alabama, when a United States army transport plane crashed killing Brigadier-General Carlisle Walsh, commander of the second division of the Recruit Air Corps, and nine other high army officers on board.**

## ONE FOE TRANSPORT SUNK OFF AUSTRALIA

### Enemy Headquarters in South Pacific Admits Sinking—Details Unrevealed

An anti-Axis transport was sunk in the waters north of Australia, the Anglo-American Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced, on Wednesday, according to a Lisbon dispatch dated January 28 to Domei in relaying a wire from Melbourne.

Neither the date nor the time of the sinking was announced.

**Nippon Army Superior**

Although the American soldiers in the Solomons pride themselves as being America's strongest, they nevertheless are no comparison to the superiority of the Japanese Forces and these American doughboys are without true courage operating only by depending on air support and overwhelming gun-fire, a Domei report dated January 28 from the South Pacific front reveals.

An incident which served to show the true character of the American troops in the Solomons occurred one early dawn not long ago. A Japanese patrol scouting the enemy had advanced about X kilometers and there fierce machine-gun fire was concentrated on the patrol. The Japanese soldiers immediately flattened themselves on the ground and peering toward the enemy saw clearly a machine-gun jutting out of a pill-box only X kilometers away.

Seeing this, the Japanese soldiers quickly decided to attack the 'pill-box. Hearing the sound of the Japanese soldiers making their way through the jungle, the enemy began to fire heavily and blindly. Despite this fact, the Japanese soldiers worked their way toward the flank of the pill-box. The enemy continued to fire steadily.

The stream of enemy bullets shook the leaves of the tropical plants filling the jungle. Through this the Japanese soldiers crawled silently. The enemy unaware of it just fired at anything it saw moving and toward any noise. Dawn was approaching rapidly. To wait till dawn would not do so the Japanese soldiers worked their way to the rear of the pill-box and drove in with their bayonets.

Taken by surprise and stunned, the soldiers stretched their arms skyward in surrender. Some of them began to weep in hysterical spasms, tears rolling down their pale cheeks. These hysterically weeping American soldiers were all about 20 years old and wore uniforms somewhat similar to those worn by the Japanese Landing Parties.

Dawn came and the Japanese soldiers returned laden with Australian corned beef and chocolate. Beside having had a good morning exercise, the Japanese soldiers had learned one phase of the true makeup of the enemy which vanity boasts that it will come out in an offensive against Japan.

### Burma Cadet School Slated

Yomiuri-Hochi

RANGOON, January 26.—A junior cadet school will be established by the Burmese authorities for training boys of 15 to 16 years old for military service. The school is scheduled to be opened in April.

# KAYA ASSURES DIET OF VICTORY

(Continued from Page 1)

of Greater East Asia. Taking the view that it was necessary to regulate and stabilize the prices of negotiable securities, especially stocks, and to assure their smooth circulation if the economic order is to be maintained and productivity expansion pushed without a hitch, the Government has presented legislative bills implementing radical changes in the organization of existing exchanges and the establishment of a Japan Securities Exchange.

**Bond Absorption High**

"The bonds issued last year amounted to ¥13,321,000,000. This is an increase of ¥4,539,000,000 over the previous year. The bonds digested last year were ¥12,818,000,000, or 96 per cent of the total issued during the year. This rate of digestion compared with the average rate in the years from the outbreak of the China Affair till the end of 1941, which was 85 per cent. The rate of digestion in 1941 was 83 per cent.

"As I have pointed out, things are better than they have been before in the economic and fiancial circles of Japan. This is remarkable, remembering the fact that the country is in the War of Greater East Asia which over-shadows the China Affair. It also is proof of the fact that the plans for the accumulation and distribution of funds in the country are working out smoothly and satisfactorily.

"There has been an uninterrupted development in Japanese economic and financial circles. With the progress of the war there will be an increase in the importance of the question of how to have these circles keep on developing. The great victories which were scored by the Imperial Forces in the beginning of the war have made it possible for the country to be as sure of victory in the economic war as it is in the military war. Japan now is in a strong economic position over the whole of the area of Greater East Asia. What we have got to do is to strengthen our fighting power through the mobilization and efficient employment of manpower and material resources in Japan and the rest of Greater East Asia.

"I take the opportunity of directing attention to conditions at home and abroad which are connected with the conduct of wartime economy in Japan.

"Economically and financially Manchoukuo and China are in close cooperation with our country. They are doing their utmost to develop the resources of important materials in their territories. As for Thailand and French Indo-China, there is a steady increase in their trade with our country. Both of them are making a great contribution toward the extension of Japan's fighting power which is being used for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Our country is ready to give a full measure of cooperation to the various regions of Greater East Asia in their economic development. Last year we invested ¥2,100,000,000 in Manchoukuo and China. This brings the total of funds which have been invested by us in these countries since the outbreak of the China Affair to ¥7,100,000,000. In view of the importance of the healthy development of currency to the expansion of trade, we followed up the extension of credits to Thailand for use in the stabilization of its currency by giving similar credits to the Republic of China. Our policy is to forge closer ties of economic cooperation with China which has entered the war on our side. In accordance with this policy we are to give special consideration to China in working out measures for the solution of the problem of the disposal of enemy properties under our control.

**Cites Progress in South**

"In the southern occupied regions there is rapid progress in the work of exploiting natural resources in which these regions are exceptionally rich. No small is the contribution which these regions have already made toward the expansion of our fighting power. The Southern Development Bank has been extended to permit it to play a greater role in the development of the southern regions. There are banks of Japan doing business in the southern regions. In this connection it has been decided to arrange for the Southern Development Bank to issue debentures. The measure will help considerably to secure funds needed for the development of the southern regions and for meeting war expenditures in the regions.

**Explains Enemy Assets**

"To explain other main economic and monetary problems in the Greater East Co-Prosperity Sphere besides the foregoing:

"The first is the problem of disposal of enemy assets. As a result of the brilliant victories won by our arms in all parts of the Continent and the southern regions, enemy assets amounting to colossal figures have fallen into our hands or placed under our influence. The Government has therefore set aside a special account for a special property fund. Enemy assets are to be considered, on the whole, as special property to be converted into this fund for various uses, especially for the expansion of productivity and supplementing of our wartime financial strength.

"The second problem has to do with planned operation of foreign trade within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. A Foreign Trade Corporation has been established to exercise control over foreign trade and exchange, while a special account for regulation of foreign exchange and foreign trade will absorb the balance to the credit or debit of the state accruing from trade in various materials and to regulate the revenue and expenditure involved in foreign trade accordingly. This will enable planned management of foreign trade to be observed and contribution to be made to the proper enforcement of exchange and price regulation within the Sphere.

"The third is the problem of settling accounts within the Sphere. We have been able to establish a comprehensive and unified system of accounts settlement in the Japanese yen throughout the Sphere. Manchoukuo, China and Thailand have already been enforcing this system with satisfactory results and under an agreement recently reached with French Indo-China the yen will be made the means of settlement also in that country, where gold or the dollar or pound sterling used to prevail. Thus a monetary sphere with Japan at its pivotal center has been established throughout Greater East Asia.

"Next, as explained by the Foreign Minister, agreements have been reached concerning the interflow of trade and technique and financial collaboration between Japan and Germany, based on the newly established pact of economic collaboration between Japan and Germany, and Japan and Italy. The friendly relations with our allies have in recent days have become further strengthened and the new agreements are an epochal advance in the interflow of goods and of financial relations among our allies. By the agreements the Greater East Asia economic sphere, centered around Japan, and the great western economic sphere, centered around our allies in Europe, have been tied together more closely. Thus the foundations for close coordination between the eastern and western economic spheres have been established to contribute to the realization of a righteous new order throughout the whole world.

"Next I would like to say a few words on domestic problems. I have said before on many occasions that the important points in the internal wartime economic policy are to secure the people's wartime living, to maintain order throughout the people's economy, and to have the people direct all their power toward strengthening war power. Looking at this from the standpoint of capital, it is necessary to plan an increase in national capital and to distribute this in keeping with requirements for the strengthening of material fighting power.

"National capital is a thing whose growth is based on production, and because of that to plan for an increase in national capital means to plan for an increase in production. In pre-war economy a greater part of production had as its object consumers' commodities and it was natural for national capital to be directed toward national consumption. But in time of war because production shifts to the making of war supplies it is necessary for a greater part of national capital to be directed toward the purchase of war supplies. Otherwise the balance between commodities and capital will be lost and the germs of dangerous inflation will be born.

"From this viewpoint, plans for the accumulation and distribution of capital should have as their objectives methods to direct capital to channels necessary for the strengthening of wartime production. The most important method to bring this about is increase in people's savings.

"The increase in people's savings has progressed steadily with a united effort of the Government and the people since the China Affair, and until December last year savings were more than ¥67,000,000,000. By this almost ¥35,000,000,000 in national bonds was absorbed, and an expansion in productive power of more than ¥30,000,000,000 was accomplished, thus complying with war requirements. In the 1942 fiscal year the increased goal was ¥23,000,000,000. During the first half of the year the savings were ¥10,900,000,000, not yet half of the scheduled goal. In the second quarter there were elements which caused some concern but with the coming of the third quarter a gradual recovery set in. During that period alone savings amounted to ¥7,000,000,000.

"However to reach the goal during this fiscal year this trend should not be relaxed and further efforts are necessary. When the amount of capital required for the fiscal year of 1943 is considered the necessity for further national savings seems greater.

"The Government, in expecting a savings increase movement to arise from the people's powerful will to win, at the same time desires to put into effect every available method to reach the objective of savings increase, and to this Diet has presented a bill based on this idea.

"An increase in the people's savings requires an increase in national income and savings in national consumption. An increase in national income is the strengthening of national power, and savings in national consumption can be gained by a complete conditioning to war of national living. National savings after all are nothing but the concentrating of commodities, labor and capital in as great an amount as possible from fields formerly devoted to the production of consumer's products to fields concerned with the strengthening of war power. To bring this into realization, it can be thought that it will be accompanied by various types of material and spiritual hardships, but I ask all of you to show the spirit of bearing and fighting hardships as you have shown before, and to bring this program to a successful conclusion.

"I believe that the true character of national living can be shown by the people doing all they can in their private as well as public lives to contribute toward and unite with the national objective.

"At this time the consumer's living must of necessity be tightened, and for the gaining of the national goal, all idleness and wasteful spending must be eliminated. In other words it means the lowering of living. However, in looking back over the 3,000-year history of the Imperial Land, it is the true form of our national living to withstand poverty, live in simplicity, and with fiery will fight through all national difficulties.

"The true strength of our people lies in the spiritual strength to die in serving the nation. Only because of this spiritual strength can we overcome all difficulties and disadvantages and accomplish an increase in material war strength. Whether there are numerous difficulties and tremendous efforts are required those are steps which those who will win and prosper must climb in order to win and prosper.

"In conclusion, I ask you to give immediate consent to the budget proposed by the Government."

## 81st Diet Session Resumed

After recovering from his illness, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo addressed the 81st Imperial Diet session on Thursday after being postponed from January 21. Above photo shows the Prime Minister delivering his speech before the House of Peers.

## *First Anniversary Of Japan-Thailand Culture Pact Feted*

**In the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, Patron of the Society for International Cultural Relations, a celebration banquet for the first anniversary of the signing of the Japanese-Thai Cultural Pact was held under the joint auspices of the Japan-Thailand Society, Society for International Cultural Relations and the International Students' Association on Thursday noon at the Imperial Hotel, according to Domei. When the dessert course was served, felicitations were reverently offered for the health of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan under the direction of T. Tawethikun, the Thai Charge d'Affaires, and this was answered by the toast which was graciously offered by His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu for the health of His Majesty the King of Thailand. The exchange of congratulatory addresses by Prince Fumimaro Konoye, President of the Japan-Thailand Society, and the Thai Charge d'Affaires was followed by an address by Shunichi Matsumoto, Foreign Vice-Minister, which formally closed the successful banquet.**

## *Today's Press Comments*

(Continued From Page 1)

tion provided for in the budget before the Diet is a measure which is as positive in nature as the plan to concentrate the power of the nation on winning in the war and consummating the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

### New Roads for Hungary

BUDAPEST.—New motor roads will be built in Hungary after the war and will connect at five points with an international European chain—in the west with Vienna and Graz, in the east with Warsaw and Cracow, and in the south with Bucharest via Arad. The starting point of the new Hungarian motor-roads will be the circular track round Budapest, which branches off in the various directions indicated.

### Fixing Woosung Roads

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 27.—The public works department of the Shanghai Special Municipality is repairing plans and receiving bids from contractors for the repairing of the roads leading to Woosung and Kiangwan, such as the Chung Kung Road, which have been in need of repair for some time.

### British Short of Hands

ANKARA.—Since the beginning of winter the British and American authorities in West Asia have experienced a shortage of labor for the continued construction of a long road from Baghdad to Teheran. Many workers left for home without permission after toiling through the summer.

### Japan Returns Factories

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 27.—The return of 11 more factories to their owners was reported by President Wang Ching-wei during the 144th meeting of the Executive Yuan. Among the 11 factories recently returned by the Japanese Army authorities was the Chang Hua Woollen Spinning and Weaving Factory.

### China Revises Tax Bureaus

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 28.—The Ministry of Finance has already promulgated the regulations governing the organization of Tax Bureaus and of stamp, tobacco and Wine Bureaus in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.

# INDIANS IN GERMANY FETE FREEDOM DAY

## Chandra Bose Tells Axis Leaders India Fighting British Oppression

**Special to the Nippon Times**

BERLIN, January 26.—An impressive demonstration on the occasion of the Indian Indepedence Day was held here on Tuesday afternoon at the House of German Aviators.

Invited by the Central Office of Free India, the Indian colony in Berlin, many Indians from other parts of Germany and Europe, official representatives of Germany, Italy, Japan, Manchoukuo, Thailand and Slovakia as well as many prominent personages of the German ministries, the armed forces and of the Party assembled in order to hear an address delivered by Subhas Chandra Bose, former president of the All India National Congress.

Mr. Bose read the Independence Manifest that has been drawn up in December 1929 by the All India National Congress and which has since been read to the Indian people every year on this day. The last paragraph of this historic document which so far announced the fight against the British oppression with legal means only is now proclaiming the fight for India's independence with every means considered suitable.

Mr. Bose then addressing the meeting in German declared: Today, on January 26, the Indians all over the world are celebrating the day of independence of their country. This day is to give us fresh zeal in order to continue our fight for freedom even at the expense of losing life and property as is the case at present in our home country.

"If you want to understand India, you have to understand India's soul, the eternal faith that keeps up young and alive, the inner strength that lets us view the future with confidence. All these qualities the British have not been able to destroy in the course of their 200 year's rule. The British, on the other hand, have taught us something; namely, the meaning of force, the only thing really understood by the British.

**Parkistan Plan**

"The great Indian revolution of 1857 in which the Moslems and Hindus fought side by side is still being continued today despite all British efforts to split us up by their traditional 'divide et impera' methods. The Parkistan plan which is to divide India geographically and politically into the Moslem and the Hindu States has been conceived by British brains. This fact is being realized today by all Indians in India and abroad.

"Since after the first World War, Britain failed to give India her freedom, India looked for an effective weapon against her British enemy. At that important psychological moment, Mahatma Gandhi gave the Indians the system of passive resistance. For 22 years, the Indian people have now fought against the British oppression in India by means of this passive resistance and within these 22 years, the All India National Congress has built up a powerful organization. Today, we have realized that a state, built up by force, can only be beaten by force. Consequently, force has been adopted by the peaceful Indian people as the only possible means in her fight against the British enemy. You are therefore hearing and reading today that unarmed Indians are systematically destroying the British transportation facilities, police stations, Government buildings, and other British installations.

"England's enemies are our friends. Only we, ourselves, however, will be able to win back our freedom and our task is greatly assisted by the war of the Tripartite Powers against Great Britain. On our side also is the entire Arabian world with leaders like the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and the Premier of Iraq. We are now entering the phase of armed fighting against the British oppressors and we shall not rest until our freedom has been secured."

The meeting was closed with a band playing the national anthem.

### C.R.B. Notes Popular

C.P.S.

HANKOW, January 27.—Indicative of the growing popularity of Central Reserve Bank notes, their circulation has been extended to areas controlled by Chungking near the Wuhan cities, according to reports received here from these districts. The new legal tender notes of the Cntral Reserve Bank find ready acceptance by the populace now under the domination of the Chungking regime and commodity prices are quoted in C.R.B. currency.

### Odessa Cars Running Again

BUCHAREST.—Street cars in Odessa which had been damaged or destroyed by the Soviets prior to their retreat from that city have been replaced and are resuming service, it was learned here. Fourteen lines, covering a total service length of over six miles, have been put back into service.

## New Reich Envoy Here

The newly appointed German Ambassador to Tokyo, Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer, formerly Ambassador to Nanking, arrived in the capital Thursday afternoon to succeed his predecessor, Major-General Eugen Ott. Shown in the photo taken at the Tokyo Station are left, Ambassador Ott; and right, Ambassador Stahmer.

# NIPPON, CHINA NAVIES HOLD BIG MANEUVER

## Sham Battle Staged by Japanese Naval Landing Party On Pearl River

Domei

CANTON, January 27.—A combined maneuver of the Japanese Fleet in the South China Waters and the Chinese Navy was held yesterday on an unprecedentedly large scale on the Pearl River.

The mimic warfare, which was participated in by the Japanese Naval Landing Party, commenced early in the morning and was brought to a successful close at 2 p.m.

Following an inspection of his own Fleet, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief inspected the Chinese Fleet with the Chinese Commander of the Kwangchow Naval Base, and a grand naval review was held from 4 p.m.

After the maneuver, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief attended a banquet given in his honor by Chen Yao-tsu, Governor of Kwangtung Province. He was also entertained this afternoon at a luncheon given by the Chinese Commander who, in turn, was invited to the Suikosha (Navy Club) by the Japanese Commander-in-Chief later in the afternoon.

### Lin Exhorts Chinese

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 28.—"We shall live and die shoulder to shoulder with our Japanese brethren," declared Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, recently in a stirring broadcast specially directed to the Chinese residents in the South Sea regions.

"China is no longer Japan's friend in distress, but her comrade in arms," he stressed.

### CORRECTION

In the report published in yesterday's afternoon edition, of Foreign Minister Tani's address before the Diet, the following typographical corrections have been made:

Regarding the strengthening of East Asia and Axis ties: "While paying constant attention to meeting the above-mentioned changes in the world situation, the Japanese Government are attaching special importance to the promotion of closer relations with the various countries in the region of Greater East Asia on the one hand and to the strengthening of our cooperation with our European Allies on the other, thereby perfecting the cooperative structure by which to realize our common objective—the successful conclusion of the war against the Anglo-American nations and the construction of the New World Order."

Regarding Japan's relations with the Soviet Union: "As regards the Soviet Union, there is no change in Japan's policy toward that country of respecting the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact which was concluded in April, 1941. It is needless to say, however, that this basic policy of our Government is predicated on the Soviet Union's observance of the same neutrality pact."

The first sentence of the last paragraph should read: "In contrast, the reason why Japan a year ago resolutely rose up in arms is that she aims at the elimination of oppression, etc."

# JAPANESE, GERMANS ARRESTED IN CHILE

## New Regulations Restrict Activities of Press, Radio With Axis Ties

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 27.—Under suspicion of espionage activities, the Chilean Government today detained 168 Germans and 74 Japanese at an undisclosed place in Chile, according to a Santiago dispatch received here. Regarding the detention of the German and Japanese nationals, the Chilean Government explained that it was a measure to prevent any possible espionage activities of foreign nationals in Chile, the dispatch further disclosed.

**Chile Restricts Organs**

In conjunction with the severance of relations with the Axis nations, the Chilean Government has decreed strict regulations of newspaper publications, radio broadcasts and the projections of news pictures within Chile that have Axis affiliations, it is reported according to a special correspondent in Buenos Aires in his dispatch dated January 26 to Domei in relaying a wire from Santiago.

The Maipo Broadcasting Station, regarded as the most powerful agency with Axis affiliations, has been ordered to suspend its broadcasts, but newspapers with similar connections were only limited in the scope of their publications, banning, however, all comments on political affairs.

Meanwhile, the Chilean Government completed the registration of Axis nationals and will hereafter concentrate closer observations on the registered nationals.

In the meantime Raul Morales, Chilean Home Minister, announced on Tuesday that the Chilean Government has requested the Swedish Government to represent Chile's interest in the Axis countries, but as yet, he has not received any reply from Sweden.

Morales further stated that the Swedish Government is in the midst of negotiations to secure approval from the Axis nations and it is believed that Sweden will soon accept Chile's request.

# FREEDOM DAY SEES BIG DEMONSTRATIONS

## Bloody Fights Feature Anniversary of Indian Independence Day

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, January 26.—In commemoration of the issuance of the Independence Manifesto on January 26, 1931, independence-flag hoisting ceremonies and anti-British demonstrations were held throughout India today, with bloody clashes between Indian masses and the police featuring the day.

In Calcutta, several thousand Indians gathered before the Victoria Commemoration Hall, a symbol of British domination of India and after declaring that 13 years have passed since the issuance of the Independence Manifesto and that this year is the year for the attainment of independence, the demonstrations moved off in a procession.

Then, after clashing with the police in various parts of the city, the demonstrators finally reached the Durdum airfield where they passed a resolution demanding that the Americans and British evacuate India.

The demonstration reached its climax when Indian patriots raided and bombed the police. Casualties on both sides are reported to have been heavy.

In Bombay, the police fired upon a mass meeting about to open and bloody clashes ensued, with the result that over 250 Indians were either killed or injured, while casualties suffered by the police amounted to about 150.

In Poona, following a demonstration procession, some Indians tried to hoist the independence flag atop the government building and a fierce clash with the police resulted. Casualties suffered by both sides are reported to have been heavy.

In Peshawar, armed members of the Red Shirt Party attacked police stations and penitentiaries in an attempt to free their comrades. In the raids two British policemen were killed and nine members of the party were taken into custody.

In Karachi, the British police got wind of the existence of secret bomb plants and arrested a large number of Indians.

### Lin Lauds Japan's Action

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 27.—In a speech delivered at the Ta Hua Theater recently, Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, lauded Japan's action in returning all concessions to China and relinquishing extraterritorial rights enjoyed by Japanese nationals in China and bitterly attacked Anglo-American sugar-coated promises on this subject.

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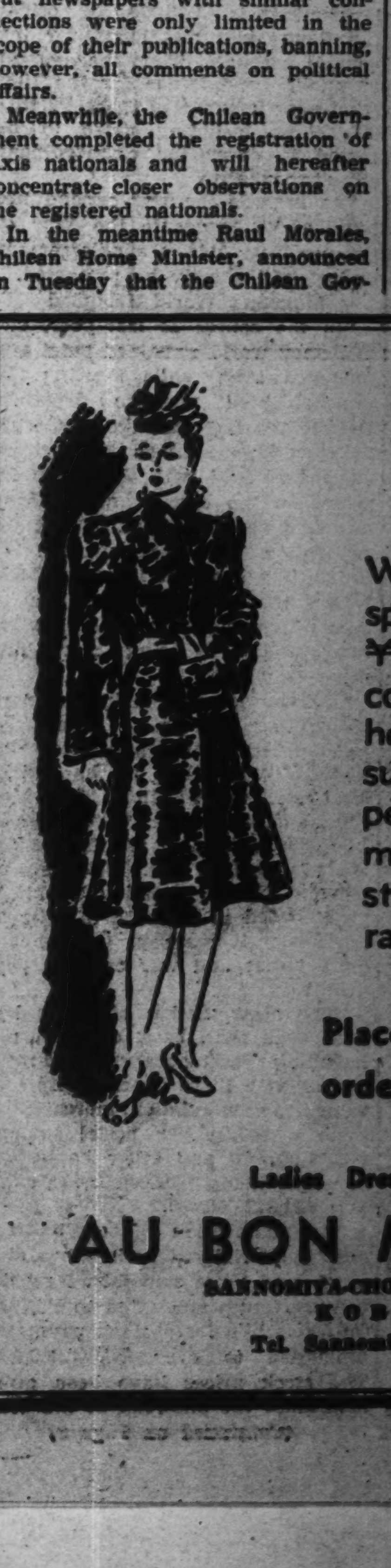

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# KOBE INDIANS FETE INDEPENDENCE DAY

### Observe 13th Anniversary of Declaration; Renew Pledge To Fight British

The 13th anniversary of the Declaration of Indian Independence was celebrated at the India Club, Kobe, at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday, January 23, under the auspices of the Kobe Branch of the Indian Independence League. Over 50 Indian residents of the port city were present. Among the guests of honor were Deputy-Mayor Fukuda of Kobe and officials of the Hyogo Prefectural Office.

Following the national group rites, Tekchand Mehra, director of the Kobe branch of the League, made a spirited speech in which he recalled the non-violence struggle started 13 years ago and expressed his profound respect for the leading Indian patriots. Referring gratefully to the brilliant successes won by the Imperial Japanese Forces on all fronts, he declared that the independence of India was near and that the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia are about to shake off the yoke under which they have been suffering.

After Mr. Mehra's speech, Deputy-Mayor Fukuda of Kobe delivered an address of encouragement, saying:

"Japan, India and China have been bound by a strong tie of friendship from of old. Let us Asiatics join hands in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia which Japan is waging as a heaven-sent mission. I trust that the people of India, true to the spirit of Charkha, will fight to the finish. Victory is near. With hope and courage let us persevere to the bitter end."

**Pledge Is Read**

The pledge which was read by the Indians at the meeting is as follows:

"We believe that it is the birth right of the Indian people as of any other people to have freedom and enjoy the fruits of their toil and that if any Government deprives a people of such rights and oppresses them, the people have the right to alter it or to abolish it.

"The British Government in India, which was founded on force and based itself on the exploitation of the masses, has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We therefore believe that India must sever the British connection and attain complete independence.

"India has gained strength and self reliance and marched a long way toward independence following peaceful and legitimate methods. We pledge anew to work for the independence of India and solemnly resolve to carry out the struggle for freedom till complete independence is attained and make a firm determination to oust by all means within our power the British from our country.

"We hereby further pledge to act in unison with Japan to drive away the British from India.

"We pledge ourselves to a disciplined observance of the principles and policies of the Indian Independence League and to keep in readiness and respond to the call of the League whenever it may come for carrying on the struggle for the independence of India."

## TOJO HONORS FACTORIES

### 2 Plants Praised for Producing War Weapons

In recognition of the great service in the production of war weapons, the Nippon Electric Company and the Toyo Industrial Company were awarded honors on January 25 by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his capacity as War Minister, reports the Mainichi.

Lieutenant-General Haruji Suga, head of the Armaments Bureau, remarked in praise of the achievements of both companies as follows: "The Nippon Electric Company has exerted its superior technique in producing various kinds of electric war weapons, while the Toyo Industrial Company, in spite of numerous obstacles, has succeeded in producing important weapons in a large quantity."

## LACQUERWARE FOR SOUTH

### Special Type Manufactured for Export to Southern Regions

Lacquerware of superior quality, commonly known as "Aizunuri," is now being manufactured for exportation in large quantities to the Southern Regions, reports the Asahi.

Before the war, this type of lacquerware was mainly manufactured and designed to cater to the tastes of European and American customers residing in the Southern Regions but now efforts will be directed toward designing products which will depict the scenes and customs of the native inhabitants of the South.

## Keeping An Eye On Foe

Ever alert for the enemy, a machine-gunner of the Imperial Navy Air Force keeps constant vigil for any traces of Anglo-Saxons' menace disturbing the peaceful skies of Greater East Asia.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

## FUTABAYAMA TO SET UP GYMNASIUM AT DAZAIFU

### Sumo Champion Gets Consent Of Fukuoka Governor to Train Youths

Futabayama, famous grand champion of sumo, has decided to open a sumo gymnasium in Dazaifu, Fukuoka Prefecture, where local youths will be trained by professional sumo wrestlers.

Futabayama's wish to establish a gymnasium was first supported by Governor Sei Homma of Fukuoka Prefecture, who offered every facility to the champion.

At the projected gymnasium, local youths will be taught the right techniques of sumo wrestling by Futabayama himself and wrestlers under his guidance. The grand champion is intending to implant the spirit of the national game in the minds of naive young men.

Training camps of the same type are expected to be opened in other prefectures in the future and the coaching wrestlers will spend their spare time to help in the production increase campaign.

Referring to the project, Futabayama declared:

"My long dream has come to be realized. My wish has been to make sumo a means of service to the State rather than an object of amusement.

"The Dazaifu gymnasium will be open next April, and we are determined to devote ourselves to sumo wrestling."

Meanwhile, Governor Homma is reported from Fukuoka to have stated as follows:

"I was very much impressed by Futabayama's wish to purify the sumo world and popularize the game among non-professional people. I have accepted his proposal with much pleasure, for it is a big benefit for local youths to receive coaching from competent wrestlers."

### U.S. Difficulties Seen

LISBON.—The pushing of the construction of wooden ships in California in order to save steel has been confronted with a serious obstacle in the dearth of workers skilled in this kind of construction, states a report from Los Angeles.

## CHOSENESE ARE GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO ENLIST

### Privilege to Join Imperial Forces Granted With Revision in Conscription Law

Enlistment in military service will be granted the people of Chosen with the approval of the revision in the Conscription Law at the present session of the Diet. The new regulation is expected to be put into effect beginning August 1 this year.

Due to some technical arrangements needed to perfect the enforcement of the law, however, the first physical examinations for the regular conscription of Chosenese will be held in December next year. Until then the only vent for the enthusiasm of the Chosenese people to serve in the Imperial Army is found in the Imperial Decree promulgated in 1938 regarding the special enlistment of volunteers.

## WRITERS' MEET SLATED

### Literary Association to Discuss Japanese Spirit

For the purpose of disseminating the true Japanese spirit as manifested in the Japanese classics, the Patriotic Association of Literary Men is scheduled to hold a general conference at Tokyo Imperial University on Sunday, reports the Tokyo Shimbun. The conference will be presided over by Dr. Shinkichi Hashimoto, Chairman of the Association and will be attended by 250 members.

The conference will be centered around a discussion on the proper means of broadcasting lectures on the Japanese classics regularly and also on the opening of special courses on Japanese classics in different localities.

### Covered by New Stamps

BUENOS AIRES.—By the sale of a new series of postal stamps, the government of the Bahamas has been able to cover the budget deficit of £35,000,000, it was learned here. The stamps were issued on the occasion of the 450th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

## General Wu Undertakes Responsibility For Education of General Han's 3rd Son

Domei

PEKING, January 26.—General Wu Hua-wen, Commander-in-Chief of the Peace and National Salvation Army of China, who left for his post this morning, has taken responsibility for the care and education of 19 year-old Han San-chang, the third son of the late General Han Fu-chu, who was his intimate friend and commander of the former Northeastern Army.

It is recalled that General Wu was formerly commander of the Chungking forces in Shantung Province. General Wu recently joined the Nanking forces when he realized the futility of Chungking's resistance and the wisdom of the National Government's stand. At the same time, it is recalled that the late General Han Fu-chu was ordered to be shot by Chiang Kai-shek when the General went down to miserable defeat before the Japanese Forces.

On January 24, when General Wu visited Mrs. Han and her three sons at a certain place in this city after an interval of 15 years, he expressed his earnest desire to take responsibility for the care and education of the third son. He told Mrs. Han that he wanted to send her son to Japan for study in order to equip him with the qualifications necessary for the work of aiding in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The 19 year-old youth accepted the kind offer and left for Shantung with General Wu this morning. At the local station he declared that words could not express his happiness at the chance of studying in Japan. He expressed his firm determination to work for the cause of East Asia.

## DOCTOR DISCOVERS SOURCE OF DENGUE

### Scientist Ishii Traces Dreaded Fever to Single-Striped Mosquito

Dengue fever, one of the most prevalent and undermining diseases in the Southern Regions, has been traced to the insignificant but ever sinister carrier, the mosquito. That the small, single-striped mosquito, found so commonly throughout Japan, carries within its tiny body the potentiality of spreading the exhaustive fever has been verified through the extensive experimentation carried on by Dr. Shintaro Ishii of the Institute for Prevention of Infectious Diseases, whose work in this field has proved of invaluable service, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Research on this disease had been carried on from the past by both American and Britain, but owing to the discouraging lack of progress, had been discarded by them as an unsolvable mystery. With the discovery of its carrier, however, its basic problem has been solved, establishing the foundation for future experimentation in its prevention and its cure. The discovery, which was announced at the regular meeting of the Institute on January 21, is a proud triumph for the efforts expended by those interested in its control.

With the appearance of dengue fever in Nagasaki, Osaka, and Kobe last fall, Dr. Ishii began his earnest study of the disease. Taking several cages filled with striped mosquitoes caught in the vicinity of Tokyo, he went to Nagasaki, and there, permitting the insects to suck the blood of those suffering from fever, once more gathered them carefully in their cages.

**Experiments on Self**

Returning to Tokyo, he experimented first upon himself, subjecting himself to their bite. In a week's time, he developed all the symptoms of the disease, an exhausting fever of 40 degrees, eruptions throughout his entire body, a distressing ache in his bones and eyes. However, to verify the results, he experimented still further upon 30 young men and women, who, like the doctor, developed similar symptoms. There was little doubt that this specie of mosquito was the carrier of the fever.

Monkeys and guinea pigs, which were hitherto believed to be susceptible to the fever, showed no reaction whatsoever. Injecting toxin into the eye of a rabbit, he discovered that in about five to seven days' time the transparent, injected portion of the eye became strongly clouded. Injecting still further the liquid from the diseased rabbit into that of an undiseased rabbit, he obtained identical results. From these stages, he ultimately gave himself sub-cutaneous injections of the liquid from the infected portion of the rabbits' eyes.

The animals, subjected to the toxin, gave no symptom of the disease, nor did they suffer pain. Injections from these animals on human beings, however, showed definite signs of the disease, proving beyond doubt that not only men, but rabbits are susceptible to the fever.

## GERMAN WARPLANES BOMB ENEMY AT ALGIERS PORT

### Blast Wharves and Harbor Facilities—One Ship Set Ablaze

The German military authorities announced that a bomber squadron of the Luftwaffe raided the harbor of Algiers, the base depot of the Anglo-American forces, on January 26 and inflicted serious damages to enemy installations, according to a Berlin dispatch dated January 27 to Domei.

Regardless of the furious anti-aircraft fires, the bombers swooped over the harbor bombing the wharves, harbor facilities and the merchantmen at anchor in the port with large-sized missiles from a low altitude and set a middle-sized merchantman ablaze. They also made direct hits on the enemy fuel warehouses.

The Luftwaffe, moreover, bombed military objectives in the central section of Algiers and in the wake of their attack left the harbor district in a blazing inferno.

### Describes Chungking's Woes

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 28.—"Chungking is now a huge refugee camp with a population four times the pre-hostilities figure and the Chungking authorities are absolutely helpless in the suppression of disorders and preventing the molestations of the 9,000,000 loafers in Szechuen," stated Medical Officer Captain Yang Yuan-ming, who left Chungking early in December to join the peace movement.

## *Totally Disabled Men of Industrial Front To Be Given Guidance by Service Group*

Warm hands will be extended to workmen who were seriously injured in factory accidents or in other places of work by the Dai Nippon Association of Service to the State Through Industry. Guidance in work most suited for the unfortunate workers will be given so that they may again serve the State to the best of their ability, according to vernacular papers Wednesday.

Various forms of aid will be given to workers by virtue of the laws specially enacted for the purpose. Disabled workers will be given guidance so that they may be able to utilize their long years' experience and technique in furthering the industrial capacity of the country. However, when the worker is so seriously injured as to be totally disabled, the only aid that can be given him is training in a new field of work.

Thanks to these efforts, some 800 workers will be able to return to the industrial fronts annually.

The Society for the Protection of Those with Artificial Arms and Legs, established last year by the medical department of the Tokyo Imperial University was entrusted with the task of guiding workers returning to their former places of work with artificial limbs.

These workers will be trained by the society from one to three months, and even after they return to their work they are to be accorded guidance by the Association.

## JAPANESE RESIDENTS PLAN DEVELOPING MENGCHIANG

### Self-Sufficiency in Foodstuffs To Tide Over During War Stressed as One Aim

Domei

KALGAN, January 26.—Having completed the organization of its headquarters, as well as alignment of various affiliated associations, the East Asia Development Association of Japanese residents in Mengchiang decided today to launch an active campaign for the development of Mengchiang.

The focal points of the present movement are increased production of raw materials required for national defense, strengthening of self-sufficiency of agricultural products and putting wartime living into practice.

In parallel with the foregoing objectives, the East Asia Development Association of Japanese residents will also intensify its campaign to tighten further the friendly ties between the Japanese residents and the Mongolian people.

## U-BOATS' RESULTS GIVEN

### Sink 450,000 Tons of Enemy Ships From January 1 to 27

Domei

BERLIN, January 27.—German submarines in the past 27 days beginning January 1 of this year have sunk a total of 450,000 tons of enemy vessels, it was announced tonight by the German High Command.

The achievement shows an increase of 50,000 tons as compared with the corresponding days of last year, and also an increase of 2,000 tons over those sunk in December of last year.

### Zuider Zee Draining

THE HAGUE.—Despite the war the enormous work of draining the Zuider Zee is progressing without hitch, informed quarters declared here yesterday. This summer a special dyke was constructed by means of which a further 16,000 hectares of valuable land were recovered. By autumn 6,970 hectares of this newly won land had been tilled.

### Hungary Rations Power

BUDAPEST.—The Hungarian Government has decided to ration electric power throughout the country. In future restaurants will be limited to 70 per cent of their usual quota, while trade, industry and other branches of public life will be limited to 90 per cent.

## TOCHIGI, KYOTO RESIDENTS RETURN CLOTHING TICKETS

### Over 650,000 Points Are Turned in to Government in Drive To Save Fiber

The earnest cooperation of the Japanese people in the successful prosecution of the present war was recently manifested by the residents of Tochigi Prefecture and by those of Nakakyo Ward, Kyoto, the former who returned to the Government 644,043 points of their clothing tickets and the latter 16,322 points, according to the Mainichi.

Residents of Tochigi Prefecture, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, launched a campaign for reforming and simplifying their daily living, and in order to curtail the consumption of fiber made it a practice to return as many points as they could possibly spare.

Among those who returned their points were two girls who returned 300 and 200 points, respectively, of their special tickets, granted those preparing for marriage.

## TEMPLE OFFERED AS DORM

### Priest of Tesshuji Temple in Shimizu Accommodates Students

Taigan Ito, 67 year-old Chief Priest of the Tesshuji Temple in Shimizu, Shizuoka Prefecture, has offered the use of his temple as a dormitory for some 10 teachers and 70 students of the Higher Mercantile Marine School and the College of Aerial Science, it was reported by the Mainichi on Wednesday.

It is recalled that the temple was established by the late Viscount Tesshu Yamaoka, a noted fencing master and patriot of the Meiji era. The buildings of the temple were reconstructed from the former Kunoji Temple.

The Mainichi disclosed that the temple will be opened to the use of the students and teachers until the above schools complete the building of their own dormitories.

### Spain to Build 18 Ships

MADRID.—Eighteen passenger liners and freighters totalling 80,300 gross register tons are to be constructed by Spain at a cost of 318,000,000 pesos to expand and modernize the Spanish mercantile fleet.

### To Cut Paris Population

PARIS.—A project to cut the number of inhabitants in the French capital by 1,000,000 is under discussion by the Paris administration. The immediate object of this evacuation scheme is to improve the supply situation in the city.

TREACHEROUS AMERICA

Ambassador KURUSU'S Address Before the IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION on Nov. 26, 1942

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## FILIPINOS RETAINING CULTURE OF ORIENT

### Philippine Research Committee Making Good Progress, Declares M.P. Royama

It was gratifying to learn that the Philippine culture, although developed under the influence of Latin and Anglo-Saxon cultures for nearly 200 and 40 years respectively, still has aspects peculiar to the Orient, said Masamichi Royama, an M.P. and ex professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, who arrived at Fukuoka Thursday from the Philippines en route to Tokyo.

Mr. Royama had been in the Philippines since December 9 last year.

The Philippine Research Committee, which was established early this month to make political, economic and cultural researches in the new-born Philippines, is making a steady progress under the Military Administration, Mr. Royama said.

Shozo Murata and Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa are chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the committee, members of which include Dr. Hiroshi Suyekawa, Professor of the Osaka Commercial University, Dr. Choshi Ito, Professor of the Kyushu Imperial University, and several others.

During his stay in the Philippines, a number of Philippine leaders cooperated with Mr. Royama. Documents made during the Spanish administration being abundant, Mr Royama had to stay in the Philippines 20 days longer than his schedule.

## BRAZIL GETS AIRPLANES

### 200 Old Ones Used for Training Sold By U.S.

The United States Government has recently sold 200 old airplanes to the Brazilian Government, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from Rio de Janeiro.

The paper, Jornal do Brasil, in this connection commented that this will stir the interest of the Brazilian citizens in aviation but it is reported the planes in question are nothing but delapidated training ships.

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# The Vendetta of Ako

## EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

### BOOK TWO

### Chapter 2 The Mysterious Guest

*Sparks flew when steel clashed on steel*
*As Kimura the Bold pressed his foe to yield;*
*But anon he slipped and down he crashed,*
*And the townsman laughed as away he dashed.*

*"That was a doughty foe of thine, forsooth,"*
*Quoth Shimizu, his dejected friend to soothe,*
*"With no common swordarm for a townsman."*
*"No townsman," quoth Kimura, "but one of*
*Ako's clan."*

"That thread-dealer left it here. I bought a needle from him, and he forgot his bundle when he left." Ikkaku's mother smiled at her son.

"Was it a travelling salesman?"

"Yes."

"I suppose you didn't talk unnecessarily?"

"Who?"

"You, mother."

"Silly. Why should I reveal anything? Nobody in the village knows anything about what you told me."

Ikkaku looked outwards as his quick ears caught the sound of footsteps. Somebody was passing beyond the wind-break, and was coming straight for the gate. The white sedge-hat visible over the hedge looked familiar.

"That fellow I met at the river is coming for his bundle," thought Ikkaku.

The man stopped at the gate, and peered in. He was dressed like a travelling salesman, but his face was different. It was not the man Ikkaku had met at the river.

He was a short man with very piercing eyes, and a sword was thrust into his sash.

"So, this is the place," muttered the man, as he caught sight of Ikkaku, and came toward the two with long strides.

Ikkaku recognized the new arrival.

"What, is it not Johachi Kimura?"

"What are you looking surprised at?"

"What is that disguise?"

"This?" Kimura glanced down at his attire, "I had some work to do."

"No doubt. But nobody would recognize you at first sight."

"I didn't want to be recognized. It's hot. Where's the well?"

"Over there." Ikkaku pointed. Kimura took a pair of sandals from underneath the veranda. "I'll wash my feet as well," he said.

He dumped down his hat and his packs, and walked toward the stone well in the corner of the garden.

From the fields behind the house drifted the song of the rice-planters. Ikkaku's mother put the sewing inside her sleeves, and went to the tea-house to prepare some hot water. The creaking of the pulley resounded continuously as Kimura pulled up the well-bucket several times.

The gleam of a white sedge-hat passed through the gate again as the thread-dealer whom Ikkaku had met at the river returned to fetch his bundle. Catching sight of Ikkaku, whom he had evidently not expected to see here, the thread-dealer looked a little disconcerted. But he bowed a greeting.

"I am very sorry to trouble you," he said, "but I forgot my bundle of registers and my ink-horn here. May I take them with me?"

"Is this what you want?"

"Yes, thank you very much. Forgive me for having troubled you." The man put the bundle into the pack he had been carrying on his back, and was walking towards the gate when he came face to face with Kimura, who was just returning from the well-side.

Kimura stopped dead in his tracks, with an exclamation, his muscles tense. The townsman also uttered an exclamation of surprise at seeing Kimura, but without another word he turned aside and ran out of the gate.

"Rascal!" Kimura's face was purple with anger. Gripping his sword close, he ran off in pursuit of the townsman.

Surprised and alarmed at this unexpected turn of events, Ikkaku Shimizu thrust his feet into his sandals and dashed out of the gate. But when he stood outside the hedge, Kimura had already overtaken the thread-dealer, and the two of them were engaged in a furious duel with their naked swords.

The men and women in the fields shouted in astonishment as the two duellists kicked up the dust on the foot-path between the rice-field. Ikkaku folded his arms and looked on with interest.

Even among the retainers of Kira there were not many who could boast of being able to defend themselves with the spear or the sword no matter where they went, or against whom they were pitted. But two of them, Johachi Kimura and Heihachiro Kobayashi, were outstanding swordsmen. They could carve rings round the other retainers, and even among the best fencers in Yedo these two could hold their own with ease.

Ikkaku, therefore, expected Kimura would soon finish off his opponent, who was nothing but a thread-dealer. He smiled and waited for his friend to come back.

But Johachi Kimura had found a tough opponent. He pressed savagely after the thread-dealer, but his foot slipped over the edge of the foot-path into a deep ditch that ran alongside. White spray shot up into the air as the burly Kimura splashed into the ditch.

Ikkaku let out an exclamation. It was too late, he thought, and did not move. But the thread-dealer, ignoring his chance of cutting down Kimura, spun round and ran off at full speed in the opposite direction.

By the time Kimura, covered with mud, had scrambled out of the ditch, the thread-dealer was nowhere in sight. Kimura returned to Ikkaku with tightly compressed lips.

"Who was that man?" asked Ikkaku, suppressing a desire to laugh.

"A samurai of Ako," said Kimura, and went to the well-side again.

"H'm, so that was an Ako samurai."

"I am sure that was Kanroku Chikamatsu, who used to tend to Lord Asano's horses. I remember his face well, but I am not certain about the name. We can't afford to relax our vigilance one jot now."

"He seemed to know you."

"He ought to know me. For the past two months I used to bump into him often in the streets of Ako. Besides, I even went to his house as a second-hand article dealer."

"Then, you were in Ako all the time?"

"That's right."

"By whose orders?"

"I was acting under secret orders from Hyobu Chisaka."

"H'm. Fast work, even for him."

Ikkaku trod over the ground thick with persimmon flowers, and entering the house, he returned with a kimono of his own which he handed to Kimura.

"It was a pity," said Kimura, as he changed. "But I felt that he was a foe worthy of my steel. Is nothing missing, such as a document, from this house"

"No fear of that," said Ikkaku. "But judging from what happened, there are men with stout bones in Ako."

"To be sure, there are," said Kimura, and his voice was grim.

"Well, come in. We can talk at our leisure. How's your appetite?"

"I'm famished. I should like to eat some noodles."

"I'll get some made. Mother, will you make us some noodles? My friend from Yedo wishes to eat them."

Ikkaku led his friend to a room in the rear of the house. It was the room which his late father had liked to use.

(To be Continued)

# The Wolf and the Sheep

## Thai Politician Describes Pre-War Condition of His Country in Words of a Fable

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia it appeared doubtful to the outside world whether Thai was going to side with Japan or not. The existence of Thai at that time was something like that of the Balkan states in Europe. American and British machinations were rampant in Thai, and it was even thought that Thai would completely fall into the power of America and Britain.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, Thai, which from the long history of Japan-Thai relations had all the time known the justice of Japan's aims, seized the opportunity to rise against American and British imperialism, side by side with Japan. Thai not only declared war against her enemies, but also concluded a Defensive and Offensive Alliance as well as a Cultural Pact, with Japan.

A certain Thai politician described the condition of his country prior to the War in the words of a fable, which follows:

In a certain wood lived a rapacious wolf. One day all the animals in the wood assembled to determine the king of the wood. The wolf at once went forward and proclaimed that there was no other fit for kingship except him.

The other animals, knowing the savage nature of the wolf, did not offer any opposition. As the wolf was about to receive the sceptre, an unexpected interruption came in the form of a gentle protest from the sheep. Hitherto the sheep had always taken care to give the wolf a wide berth. Its opposition surprised the others and at the same time upset the wolf's calculations.

Later in the day, the wolf called the sheep to his presence, and said,

"I want to know if your opposition today was in real earnest. If you will withdraw your opposition I will allow you to graze in the best place with the sweetest grass in the wood as you will and for the duration of your lifetime. I will even supply you with all the honey you want. But if you continue to oppose me, you may consider that your life-span has come to an end."

Thus did the wolf threaten the sheep. But the threat did not work. The wolf then tried to bribe the sheep by giving it the food it liked best.

But this also failed, and the wolf, losing patience at last, uttered a savage howl and sprang on the sheep.

But just at that moment the god of the wood appeared, and banished the wolf from the wood. Thus was peace restored in the wood.

# The Horyuji Temple

## Museum of Art Treasures

By MOMO-O KITAGAWA
(Special to Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

The most representative art relics of the Buddhist art period of Japan can be seen in the mural paintings of the Hoh-ryuji Temple near Nara. This temple, which was built thirteen centuries ago, still stands in its original shape and structure, though repair work has been carried out from time to time.

The religious frescoes adorning the inside walls of the kondoh, or golden hall, undoubtedly possess a lofty charm of their own amidst an intellectual and spiritual atmosphere of high order. The kondoh is divided into two sections—naijin (adytum) and ghejin (outer part).

The frescoes are on the inside walls of the ghejin. Each of its four large walls is decorated with a scene of paradise having a Buddhist image in the centre. And each of its minor walls has a Bodhisattva. Moreover, the upper walls of the adytum have some soaring angles; whereas the upper walls of the ghejin contain several paintings showing rakans. A rakan is a disciple who has mastered the truth of Buddhism.

It may be noted that the Hoh-ryuji frescoes do not indicate any wilful motif on the part of the painters. They are religious pictures of an esoteric nature, and hence, they are intended to be revered as objects of worship. Being twelve in number, they represent four scenes of paradise and eight Bodhisattvas. It seems, however, that at the time when these paintings were executed, the technique of such an art had not yet been established in the country. Consequently, the designing of habiliments, forms and arrangements of the objects were left to the free choice of the artists. Nevertheless, some experts are of the opinion that the Hoh-ryuji frescoes were painted following the precedents of the Chinese Buddhist painting of that age.

### Sublime Art

Owing to their old age, the Hoh-ryuji frescoes have become defaced and worn out. There are some parts which have become cracked and also some pigments have become almost indistinct. Fortunately enough, the painting representing Amitabha's paradise on the large wall on the western side is the only one which is still preserved in its best condition, and it indicates the sublimity of Japan's religious art.

These mural paintings resemble the fresco secco (dry fresco) which was prevalent in Europe in the middle ages. The outlines of them are drawn in vermilion and Chinese black ink on the surfaces of whitewashed walls, and mineral pigments have been used to administer colours. There are a few instances of this kind of painting in Japan. Among them the Hoh-ryuji frescoes stand as the best of the kind. For this reason, they are priceless art treasures.

If one looks at the wall-painting on the western side, he cannot but admire its vivid and limpid colour effects. It denotes a scriptural scene in which the Amitabha Buddha seated in paradise is receiving his new disciples who have come to serve him. In the lower half of the picture are represented a lotus pond and a number of small human beings seated on lotus flowers.

All the paints in this section are in a state of decay; only faint outlines remain. On the other hand, its upper part is still in good condition. It shows the Buddha seated on a huge lotus flower, while Kannon and Seiji, his two disciples, stand on his right and left sides, besides pigmies sitting on lotus flowers around the Buddha on the black background and also on the canopy of the main image. All these figures seem as if they were in relief.

### Symmetrical Arrangement

A noteworthy feature of the frescoes is that all of them are arranged symmetrically. Each figure appears to be well at ease and graceful, and has a beautiful archaic touch. The well-poised masculine appearance of the Sakya-muni, who is robbed in dark scarlet and gently seated with his legs crossed, exposes aesthetic beauty in contrast, when it is compared with the grace of the white feminine faces of the two Bodhisattvas that wait on him with their waists a little bent.

Because these paintings reveal the certainty of the design of grasping natural poses, the lure of lines and colours expressive of refreshing sentiment and a moderate cubic sense, they co-relatively create a spiritual atmosphere surcharged with par excellence aesthetic elegance. In view of such exalted artistic qualities, they are still acknowledged as unexcelled works of art of this country.

The mural painting on the large wall on the northeastern side shows a group of human figures. Some of them have gentle and fleshy faces and others infuriated appearances. The large fresco on the eastern side, though inferior in quality to the former, tends to create a human atmosphere, and the facial get-up of its certain figures gives the impression of a foreign touch. Generally speaking, as all the wall-paintings have been done with clear colours and free lines, a rich and delightful sensibility is noticeable in most of them. They are unequalled in close composition and in exact arrangement.

### Eight Wall Paintings

Of the eight smaller wall-paintings representing Bodhisattvas, four are standing images and the rest are sedentary ones. One of the latter is holding in hand a twig bearing scarlet flowers. This figure reminds one of a white-complexioned and beautiful virgin who is partially dressed in a dark scarlet robe decorated with gold trinkets, and so it displays an abundance of sensuous beauty of the Greek type. In another picture there is a Bodhisattva who appears to be slowly moving on the back of a comparatively small elephant. Here one can perceive the beauty of the lines in her flowing robe and the tassels of the canopy bending to the wind. Hence, it exposes a lighter and pleasanter mood than any other one.

There is no denying the fact that continental touches are perceptible in the wall-paintings of the Hoh-ryuji. Since Buddhism came to Japan by way of Korea and China, it is natural that the art relating to this religion should have been influenced by that of the continent. It is probable that the painters, before undertaking the task of executing the Hoh-ryuji frescoes, carefully studied all the artistic aspects of similar Chinese pictures.

But what is often pointed out is that these mural paintings have something in common with the Buddhist art of ancient India. In that connection, it is stressed that the cubic effect of the Hoh-ryuji frescoes has been realized by applying the Indian technique of scumbling, perfect examples of which are to be seen in the wall-paintings of the Ajanta cave in Western India.

However, from the aesthetic viewpoint, there is a remarkable difference between the Hoh-ryuji frescoes and the Ajanta ones. Even in subject matters there exists a difference, for the former pictures deal with scenes of paradise, while the latter ones concern the stories of the Jataka.

### Art of Gupta Dynasty

The Ajanta mural works were influenced by the Buddhist art of the Gupta Dynasty which flourished in central India. It was usual with this Buddhist art to represent a figure as partially dressed, attire it in thin silk and show its limbs and body through the dress. This technique is also visible in the Hoh-ryuji paintings.

For example, the posture of the Amitabha Buddha and the pose in which the partially dressed attendant Bodhisattvas stand with their waists a little twisted. Besides this Indian influence, some old Persian ornamental patterns are discernible in some of the Hoh-ryuji frescoes.

Among the chief instances are numbered the patterns of the waistcoats of the Bodhisattvas and arabesque designs. Some scholars are inclined to hold the view that the faces of these Bodhisattvas bear a close resemblance to those of the women of Turkistan, and that the jewels with which they are adorned are not the products of China, but mostly of India.

On the other hand, it has been definitely established that the style of representing scenes of paradise having a Buddhist image in the centre has a precedent in a Buddhist painting which has been discovered at Tun-huang in Kansu Province of China.

It is, therefore, obvious that the Hoh-ryuji pictures have certain elemental features which bear likeness to that of ancient India, China and central Asia. The Indian and central Asian influences are also noticeable in diverse branches of Chinese art.

Historical records prove that in the seventh century, that is in the beginning of the Tang Dynasty, most of the Buddhist paintings of China were produced with a peculiar continental technique which was developed by assimilating the aesthetic qualities of ancient India and central Asia.

### Jagged Painting

The method of giving a cubic sense by the use of scumble is called "jagged painting," and it is regarded as the traditional painting technique of India. China absorbed this Indian technique, and as a result, it developed a new excellent, and elegant style of painting in the beginning of the Tang Dynasty.

But just as the temples of China differ in form and structure from those of India, so its Buddhist paintings differ in conception and subject matter from those of the latter.

In a way, it can be said that the Hoh-ryuji frescoes were painted by taking into consideration that style of Chinese Buddhist painting which developed in the beginning of the Tang Dynasty. It is most likely that these works were completed twelve hundred years ago, when the Empress Gemmyo reigned over Japan.

This means that the paintings were executed after the erection of the temple itself which was done a hundred years earlier. It is impossible to trace whether all the frescoes were painted by one artist. But judging from the different artistic touches it can be assumed that they are the works of twelve different painters.

It would be inappropriate to regard the Hoh-ryuji frescoes as Japanese specimens of the Buddhist paintings of India and China, simply because they resemble the patterns and techniques of these two countries in respect of composition, shape, face, limbs and decoration.

If one dispassionately considers their aesthetic grandeur as a whole, he will at once find that the spirit exposed in them is altogether different from that of India and China, and that they possess a characteristic finish of their own. Hence, it would be proper to recognize them as sublime expressions of aestheticism indigenous to the soil.

### Compact Depiction

The somewhat sensuous representation observable in the frescoes of India does not exist in the Hoh-ryuji paintings whose cubic delineations and the effects of lines and colours possess an artistic dignity which is spiritual in manifestation.

Compared with the Buddhist paintings of China, they appear to be more compact in the depiction of the scenes of paradise. Consequently, they have a pure, refined spirit unique to them. It does not matter whether the painters of these works were Japanese or Chinese. What matters most is that they forcefully indicate that Japanese culture in those days was quite advanced to produce such excellent religious paintings.

As works almost contemporaneous with the Hoh-ryuji frescoes, Japan has such beautiful sculptures as the Yakushi Nyorai triad and the Kannon of the Yakushiji Temple of Yamato. All of them have some common features and are saturated with a lofty and sublime spirit.

The Japanese art critics classify these works as belonging to the Haku-ho age. Before this age, Chinese culture of the so-called Six Dynasties was introduced into this country during the Asuka and Suiko periods. And this cultural influence stimulated the growth of a new form of ideological and abstract art in Japan. But when China developed a new artistic tendency in the beginning of the Tang period, Japan nationalized it to evolve its own fresh and refined art.

This is the reason why the Haku-ho art is realistic, concrete and bright; whereas the art of the Asuka and Suiko periods is ideological, grave and abstract. The qualities of the former are well revealed in the Hoh-ryuji frescoes.

In the Hoh-ryuji Temple there is a tamamushi-zushi (miniature shrine ornamented with beetle patterns), which is one of the most famous works of art in the Asuka period. The stand on which the small shrine is installed is adorned with a Buddhist picture. If one compares this picture with the Hoh-ryuji frescoes he will distinctly appreciate the difference in aesthetic spirit in the art objects of the Haku-ho and Asuka periods.

The former is more diagrammatic in nature, while the latter ones are definite and picturesque. This difference also bespeaks of the advancement of religious thoughts in the country during the Nara art epoch. It may be mentioned that it was in the Nara period the Japanese culture for the first time took a concrete national shape.

### City of Culture

With the steady Japanization of the imported Buddhist art and culture, this new and the first permanent capital became the emporium of Japanese aesthetic creativity, and very soon a bright and gay culture, like the cherry in full bloom, came to stay in the country.

It is true that the Buddhist mural paintings of the Hoh-ryuji have become dilapidated owing to their long age. For that reason the question of preserving them in their original shape has been engaging the attention of the authorities concerned as early as the Meiji era.

Not very long ago, it was decided to undertake a thorough repair work of the kondoh, and this necessitated the temporary dislodgment of the frescoes. Simultaneously, an inquiry board called the Hekiga Hozen Choh-sa Kai (Board of Inquiry for Preserving the Frescoes) was formed consisting of more than twenty experts. One of its functions is to facilitate the making of duplicates of the frescoes. Since Semptember, 1940, seventeen able painters have been engaged in this work.

The task of making duplicates is by no means an easy undertaking. The painters for the purpose of copying have to sit with their canvas-holders on the narrow scaffolds which have been made in the ghejin.

As sufficient light does not enter the kondoh, the mural painting are not distinctly visible. In order to tide over this disadvantage, powerful electric lights have been installed, but care has been taken to reduce the effect of their heat to the minimum. This precaution has removed the danger of spoiling the picture.

The ghejin is at present full of many equipment and outfittings, and so no ordinary visitor is allowed to enter it. As the work accomplished by the painters daily is very little, it is apparent that several years will be required to complete the making of duplicates.

### Three Methods of Copying

The painters have adopted three methods to copy the paintings. By means of the first method a full-size photograph of a fresco is taken. If the photograph is of a large fresco, it is cut into twenty pieces, and if it is of a small one, it is cut into seven or eight pieces. The painter who takes charge of the photographed cut-pieces of such a fresco sits or stands before the original administers the first coating to one of the pieces and then adds line-drawing and colouring. When the painting of all the pieces are finished, they are joined together to make a complete picture.

In the second method, a piece of tracing paper is spread over the photograph and the painter then traces the outlines of the photograph on it camparing them with the positions of the original. After that he puts colours on the paper, and the pigments used are those which are suitable for Japanese painting.

The third method differs from the first and second ones only in point of pigments and colouring. In this case oil-colours are used instead of Japanese pigments. The last method is being followed only by Yeisaku Wada, one of the noted Western-style painters of Japan.

The Buddhist frescoes of the Hoh-ryuji, from the national viewpoint, stand unique as the best religious paintings of the Haku-ho age. Through these pictures one can mentally visualize to what extent Japan developed its culture at that contributions to the advancement of Asiatic culture under the impacts of the civilizations of China and India.

That is why, to Japan, they are national treasures, and to the past Buddhist culture of the Orient, they are undoubtedly precious artistic remains of the flourishing days of its fine art.

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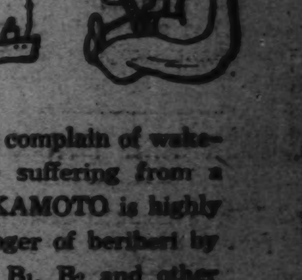

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# INCREASE IS NOTED IN LIFE INSURANCE

### 2,031,000 Cases, Insured for ¥5,699,000,000, Contracted in 11 Months of 1942

A noteworthy increase is observable both in the number of life insurance cases and the amount insured for, reflecting the earnest cooperation maintained between the Government and the people of Japan, says the Sangyo Keizai.

According to figures given by the Life Insurance Control Association, the number of insurance contracts registered by 23 leading life insurance companies in the eleven months ending November last was 3,268,000, including contracts for payments on death, endowment insurance, and those for payment on enlistment in the army or navy, the amount insured for amounting to ¥7,802,000,000. The total number of lives insured for at the end of November last was 24,956,000, the amount insured for reaching ¥42,519,000,000. As compared with the figures at the beginning of last year, the above means an increase of 2,031,000 persons in the number of insured and of ¥5,699,000,000 in the amount insured for.

The aggregate capital of the 23 life insurance companies, excluding the amount to be paid up, was in excess of ¥6,860,000,000 according to the figures given at the end of November last, showing an increase of ¥934,000,000 as compared with the amount at the end of December, 1941.

The business records of those life insurance companies in the eleven months beginning January, 1942, are as follows:

**Figures at the beginning of January, 1942**
(In One million yen)

| Life Insurance | Endowment Insurance | Military Service Insurance | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31,700 | 1,539 | 3,579 | 36,819 |
| **New Contracts** | | | |
| 6,604 | 593 | 603 | 7,802 |
| **Figures at the End of November Last** | | | |
| 36,567 | 2,001 | 3,949 | 42,519 |
| **Increase** | | | |
| 4,867 | 462 | 369 | 5,699 |
| **Premium Received** | | | |
| 1,154 | 135 | 128 | 1,418 |

## CHINA BANKS TO REOPEN THEIR HANKOW BRANCHES

### 2 Institutions Will Resume Business as Subsidiaries of Central Reserve Bank

As a result of the negotiations conducted on January 13 between the Nippon and Chinese authorities, they have decided to re-open for business Bank of China and Bank of Communications branch offices at Hankow on January 18, reports a Domei dispatch from Hankow dated January 14, according to the Nippon Sangyo.

The Nippon authorities connected with this matter expressed their views as follow:

"We had a great mind to re-organize the two banks so as to accelerate their resumption of business. For the time being, we have arranged for their Hankow branches to re-open by reason of the easier re-organization of their machinery at their Hankow offices.

"Formerly these banks belonged to the interests of the Chungking regime, but they have been re-organized into subsidiary financial organs under the Central Reserve Bank at Hankow and charged with the mission of speeding up the industrial and economic rehabilitation in the peace zones in Central China by giving financial aids occasionally to local industrialists."

## BRITISH FIRM STOCKS IN INDIA HIT BY SLUMP

### British Broadcasting Station Tells of Gloomy Market Prospects

A terrible slump of prices have been continuously sustained by a number of stocks of British corporations in India on the stock exchange at Bombay, according to a January 23 British Broadcasting Station news relayed from Bangkok by a Yomiuri correspondent.

This terrible slump of stock prices have been precipitated by a rush of bulls, mostly those stockholders of British nationals in India who have been disappointed in the gloomy prospects of business on the part of Anglo-Indian railway enterprises recently revealed by their representatives, and there is reason to conclude that this tendency is a substantial proof of the prospective inflow of American capitals into India and the resultant outflow of British capitals subsequent to the arrival of William Phillips, President F. D. Roosevelt's special envoy to India, who is expected in India before long.

## At An Ice Plant

One of the most important tasks to be undertaken in the southern regions for establishing the food industry there is to provide adequate supplies of ice for storage. The magnitude of the task can be seen in the fact that huge machinery and equipment like the above must be installed. Shown is part of an ammonia compressor of the horizontal duplex type. Two compressors are coupled to a single synchronous motor between them.

## SHANGHAI WILL PEG COMMODITY PRICES

### Municipal Council Prohibits Raise—Sale of Merchandize Subject to Control

With a view to keeping the prices of commodities in Shanghai at a reasonable level, the Shanghai Municipal Council is now determined to take positive measures to forbid a raise of commodity prices by their manufacturers and wholesale dealers, reports a Domei dispatch from Shanghai dated January 23.

Incidentally, the Municipal Council issued the following communique under date of January 23 together with instructions that the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in the International Settlement of Shanghai should respectively submit to the Municipal Council their prime costing statements and lists of sale prices as of January 23:

"Both manufacturers and wholesale dealers shall be subjected to the authorities' control in connection with the merchandize they are to sell in the International Settlement on and after January 23, 1943, it being understood that none of them shall be allowed to raise prices over and above those prevailing on January 23, 1943 in the absence of any approval by or permission of the authorities.

"Manufacturers are in duty bound to submit their prime costing statements and wholesale dealers lists of sale prices as of January 23, direct to the Commodity Price Control Bureau or through the guilds with which they are connected, by February 10.

"Any parties acting in violation of this communique shall be severely punished."

### Shanghai Boosts Funds

SHANGHAI, January 27.—Regarding the winter relief measures to be taken by the Shanghai Special Municipality, Ling Hsien-wen, Director of Social Affairs Bureau, stated that the Shanghai Special Municipality will raise $1,500,000 in addition to the $500,000 already contributed by the Shanghai Special Municipality to aid the distressed who need relief urgently.

### Italian Press Lists Boners

ROME.—The entire Italian press has introduced a new column, which has unanimously been dubbed "document of enemy's stupidity." In this column are reported from day to day, often on the front-page, the numerous ridiculous assertions spread by the Allied propaganda machines about Germany and Italy.

### Prisoners' Families Aided

PARIS.—Wives and children of French war prisoners may be given meals at specially reduced prices in French community restaurants, it is learned. A proposal to this effect submitted by the town councillor, Charles Trochu, is being considered by the Paris Municipal Government.

## SHORT TERM WARES MAKE SHARP LUNGE

### Long-Termers Also Gain; Daido Steel Up ¥3 Expecting More Capital

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was invariably bullish yesterday, and it is particularly worthy of notice that the listed stocks in the short-term section went sharply forward in addition to the continuous gains registered in the long-term section and the spot market.

In the long-term section, for instance, Daido Steel bounced up ¥3.00 and its new ¥2.30 in anticipation of its capital increase in the near future, and Okinawa Sugar rose ¥2.70. Tokyo Wire Rope ¥2.10, Japan Soda ¥1.20, Hokkaido Coal and its new ¥1.10, Tokyo Rayon and Fujikoshi Steel ¥1.00 each.

The short-term section was unusually rosy. In addition to the impressive gain of ¥1.80 scored by the bourse issue, N.Y.K. jumped up ¥1.60, its new ¥1.40, Toyo Rayon ¥1.50, Hitachi Iron Works and Japan Beer, new ¥1.40 each, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial and Kanebo Spinning ¥1.20 each, its new and Japan Sugar, new ¥1.10 each, Hokkaido Coal and Manchou Development ¥1.00 each.

The spot market was as cheery as ever. Tokai Electrode advanced ¥2.00 and its new ¥3.00, Miyada Iron Works and Kokusai Airplane Manufacturing Industrial, new ¥1.50 each, Japan Light Metal and Toyo Light Metal ¥1.00 each.

**Long-Term Section**

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

| | —Delivery— Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kanebo Spinning (50) | —— | —— | 127.0 |
| Sino-Japan Spin (50) | —— | 84.5 | 85.3 |
| Toa Hemp Ind (50 | —— | —— | 73.9 |
| Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50) | —— | —— | 98.2 |
| Kanegafuchi Ind (50) | —— | 77.4 | 77.8 |
| Showa Elec Ind (50) | —— | 81.3 | 82.0 |
| Japan Nitrogen (50) | —— | —— | 74.9 |
| **Second Section** | | | |
| N. Y. K. (50) | —— | 92.7 | 92.6 |
| O. S. K. (50) | —— | —— | 86.3 |
| Nissan Steamship (50) | —— | —— | 65.3 |
| Mitsubishi Mining (50) | —— | 89.3 | 90.5 |
| Ishihara Ind (50) | —— | 70.5 | 71.4 |
| **Third Section** | | | |
| Furukawa Elec Ind (50) | —— | 106.0 | 107.0 |
| M'bishi Elec Mach (50) | —— | 137.1 | 137.6 |
| Japan Oils and Fats (50) | —— | —— | 65.6 |
| Japan Beer (50) | —— | —— | 96.0 |
| Tropical Ind (42½) | —— | —— | 41.2 |
| Sumatra Dev. new (37½) | —— | —— | 46.1 |
| Asahi Glass (50) | —— | 100.0 | 99.4 |
| Toa Tobacco (50) | —— | 99.9 | 99.9 |
| Manchou Tobacco (50) | —— | 90.8 | 90.1 |

**Short-Term Section**

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exch. new | 84.3 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 86.0 |
| N. Y. K., new | 77.6 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 78.9 |
| M'bishi Heavy Ind. | 96.8 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 97.9 |
| Kanebo Spin. new | 74.7 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 75.9 |
| Teikoku Rayon. new | 67.2 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 67.7 |
| Hitachi Iron Works. | 91.1 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 92.4 |
| Osaka Exch. new | 44.4 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 45.2 |
| Japan Steel Tube | 70.0 | 0.9 | 69.9 | 70.6 |
| Japan Oil | 75.5 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 76.0 |
| S. M. R. | 74.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 74.4 |
| N. Y. K., old | 92.4 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 93.7 |
| Hokkaido Coal | 75.0 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 75.7 |
| Kanebo Spin. old | 127.0 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 128.3 |
| Toyo Rayon. new | 55.4 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 56.7 |
| Kokura Iron Works. | 56.4 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 57.1 |
| Japan Beer. new | 47.6 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 49.0 |
| Japan Sugar. new | 66.7 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 67.5 |
| Ensuiko Sugar | 62.6 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 63.0 |
| Japan Mining | 61.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 62.0 |
| Manchou Develop | 59.7 | 60.7 | 59.7 | 60.7 |

## STATE TO MANAGE MAIN IRON PLANTS

### Number of Leading Foundries Involved—Will Be Given Priority in Supplies

With the object of facilitating the reinforcement and enlargement of the structure of iron and steel production from the viewpoint of its vital functions in connection with the munitions industries, the Government is now scheduled to place a number of leading iron foundries under its direct management in accordance with the National General Mobilization Law and the Factory and Workshop Management Ordinance, reports Domei.

Incidentally, a ceremony was held by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi at his official residence from 9:30 a.m. Wednesday, when representatives of the affected iron foundries that were invited were handed official documents notifying that their factories shall be State-managed hereafter.

It is learned that the State-managed factories will have preferential rights in connection with the necessary supplies of materials, labor, electric power, etc. and that their productive capacities will be expanded to the fullest extent under the supervision of responsible officials of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

**Kishi's Speech**

Domei quotes the following speech that the Commerce and Industry Minister delivered before the assembly of representatives of the iron foundries:

"Judging from the vital role played by iron and steel in connection with wartime economy, the Government has enforced various measures for the reinforcement and enlargement of productive capacities, and it is for this reason that the Government is prepared to boost to the maximum the productive capacities of iron and steel plants under powerful supervision of the authorities in accordance with the Factory and Workshop Management Ordinance.

"With this measure put into effect, the eligible factories will be assured of smooth and speedy supplies of materials, labor, electric power, etc. according to the priority principle, so that they may be able to demonstrate the total strength of their productive capacities on the strength of their maximum utilization of factory equipment."

## PRODUCTION OF COCOONS REACHES 55,840,000 KAN

### Is Aggregate Output During Spring, Summer, Autumn of 1942, Ministry Announces

The total production of spring, summer and autumn cocoons in Japan during 1942 stands at approximately 55,840,000 kan or approximately 209,400,000 kilograms, according to a recent announcement of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Details of the production are itemized by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry as follows:

**1942 Production of Cocoons**
(Shown in 1 kan or approx. 3.75 k.g.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Spring cocoons | 30,770,643 |
| Summer and autumn cocoons | 25,073,992 |
| Total | 55,844,635 |

Of the total of 93,334,475 grams of silk seeds hatching during the same year, 44,016,189 grams represent spring cocoons and 49,318,286 grams summer and autumn cocoons.

It will be remembered that the decrease in the production during last year is ascribable to the frost fall in certain prefectures in April and May and to the drought in the western part of the country toward the end of August, thereby handicapping the steady growth of mulberry plants in the prefectures concerned.

## OLD FAPI NOTES BANNED

### Finance Ministry Warns 51 Districts In Wuhan Area

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 27.—The Ministry of Finance is affording a final opportunity to the people of 51 districts in the vicinity of Wuhan to convert their old notes into the new fapi issued by the Central Reserve Bank of China by February 13.

After the expiry of this period, the circulation and possession of old notes issued by the now defunct Chungking banks will be strictly forbidden. In addition to the confiscation of their holdings, offenders will be severely punished.

The cities affected by this action includes Wuchang, Hankow, Hanyang, Kiukiang, Nanchang, Shasi, Yincheng, Tangyang, Chinshan, Chienkiang, Yuehkou, Chentienmen, Hsientaochen, Hsinti, Kwangshui, Hwangpi, Hsiaokan, Hanchuan, Tsaitien, Houkuo, Sungpu and Chanchun.

# CHINESE TRADERS IN THE SOUTH

### They Are Now Giving Wholehearted Cooperation To Japanese Military Authorities in Djakarta, Philippines, Burma

The latest movements of Chinese traders in various parts of Greater East Asia are reported by the Asahi's correspondents at Djakarta, the Philippines, and Burma.

There are about 800,000 Chinese traders in Java who, for many years preceding the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, had been entirely anti-Japanese in their attitude because they had been fed exclusively on the propaganda circulated by the Chungking regime. As a result of occupation of Java by the Japanese Army following the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, they came to realize Japan's national strength as well as the glaring mistake they had been committing in their attitude against Japan.

On the fall of Java into the hands of the Imperial Forces, those Chinese traders feared that the time had come when they must pay dearly for the anti-Japanese policy they had been following for many years past.

**Generous Treatment**

The Japanese military authorities, however, have shown themselves extremely generous to those Chinese traders. They have authorized them to carry on their racial and commercial activities throughout Java in the same manner as before. By virtue of the military public notice No. 7 (1942), they have been entitled to a special treatment as Asiatics.

As for the Chinese banks in the islands, they have been retained exactly like the banks under the management of Axis nationals. Moreover, the special economic position built up for themselves by those Chinese traders has been affected in no respect.

In short, the Japanese military authorities have been so considerate to them that they could not help realize the glaring mistake they had been making. They are now working in close cooperation with the new regime for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. They are now quite aware of the fact that they are one of the leading peoples of Asia and are under a sacred obligation to work in collaboration with Japan for the economic construction of Asia.

**Collecting Fund**

With the declaration of war by the Nanking Government on the United States and Britain, the 120,000 Chinese traders in the Philippines took a big stride in their economic cooperation with Japan. On January 16, a representative of the Chinese residents in the Philippines called on the Japanese Military Administration Headquarters and pledged their sincerest economic cooperation with Japan, and they are now collecting a fund of ¥20,000,000 to be donated to the Imperial Forces.

The investments by the Chinese traders in the Philippines amount to between 250,000,000 and 300,000,000 pesos. Their economic position in the country, therefore, is unshakable.

It may be regarded as a big success achieved by the Japanese military authorities that they have obtained the wholehearted collaboration of the Chinese traders throughout the Philippine Islands.

In the days prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there were in Burma about 400,000 Chinese traders, of whom about 50,000 were in Rangoon.

Due to the development of military operations over the country since, their number has become smaller, and at present there are about 250,000 of them in Burma, including the 30,000 in Rangoon. They were highly anti-Japanese in pre-war days. At present, however, they are only too glad to work in close cooperation with the Japanese.

Especially, after the declaration of war on the United States and Britain by the National Government of Nanking, they are resolved to take part in the present war by building up their economic strength. On January 12, they held a mass meeting at Rangoon and passed a resolution to work for the economic construction of Greater East Asia under the protection and guidance of the Japanese military authorities.

## *Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds*

**Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:**

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term) | 86.00 | + 1.80 |
| N.Y.K., new (short-term) | 78.90 | + 1.40 |
| Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term) | 75.90 | + 1.10 |
| Gov't Bond, Kogo 5% | 108.15 | Same |

## AMERICAN AIRMEN KILL FOUR CHINESE IN KWEILIN

### Seven Also Wounded in Street Brawl—Chungking Protests To U.S. Envoy

C.P.S.

MACAO, January 26.—The Chungking authorities have lodged a vigorous protest with the United States Ambassador to Chungking Clarence E. Gauss, against a shooting incident, according to a message received here. In this affair which occurred in Kweilin recently four Chinese were killed and seven others wounded.

A party of several American pilots, strolling in the streets of Kweilin, whipped out their service pistols and fired upon hearing what they thought were sarcastic remarks made by Chinese residents on the failure of the United States airmen to offer resistance to the Japanese Air Force.

Panic broke out following the shooting and as a result four Chinese were killed and seven others received injuries, one of the airmen was also wounded.

In an attempt to prevent the leakage of news of such incidents, the Chungking authorities have clamped down a vigorous censorship of all news regarding this affair.

### To Up Ostland Production

RICA.—Ostland's production is to be increased as a result of a decree issued by the Reichscommissar for the Ostland which fixes the minimum working hours at 54 per week. Moreover, piece-work and premiums are to be introduced to help stimulate production.

### Bill Clearings

January 28
(In ¥1,000)

| | Tokyo | Osaka |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Cleared | 230,811 | 118,413 |
| Balance | 43,250 | 26,025 |

## REQUISITIONED SEAMEN GIVEN MILITARY STATUS

### Treatment of Regular Fighting Services to Be Accorded Crew Members

All crew members on board vessels requisitioned by the Army or Navy will be accorded the same treatment as members of the regular fighting services, it was announced by the Board of Information on Wednesday.

According to the new regulation which will go into effect immediately, the men working in ships sailing in the service of the Army or Navy will be given the status of civilians in the service of the Army or Navy.

Honors will be granted these seamen if they render any meritorious deeds, and if they are killed or wounded during their service, the government will give direct compensations. Special relief will be given to their families in case of death and assistance from their neighborhood associations will also be arranged.

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4.—Discounting of bills
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister fo State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

## STEPS TO PROTECT FARMERS MOOTED

### Diet Members Discuss Measures To Guarantee Reimbursement Of Production Cost

Important measures to guarantee the reimbursement of the cost of production for peasants and farmers were decided on Wednesday, by the league of parliament members representing the interests of the rural communities, at a meeting held at the Central Hall of the Industrial Guild at Marunouchi, says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

In accordance with the agreements reached at the meeting, these parliamentarians are expected to move the following propositions in the Diet:

(1) Improvement and expansion of the training at young men's schools.

(2) Completion of fishery insurance.

(3) Increase of the production of rice, wheat, various cereals, and taroes through disbursement of subsidies, in order to guarantee speedy reimbursement of cost of production to peasants and farmers.

These agricultural crops shall be placed under the management of an authorized body in accordance with the provisions control system. Meanwhile, necessary measures shall be taken to secure the supply of provisions in Japan and Chosen at the same time.

**Insurance Against Damage**

(4) Insurance shall be established for damage to paddy-fields caused by cold weather. The insurance companies that are already covering such damage as objectives of insurance shall receive necessary protection.

(5) The unification and amalgamation of various agricultural bodies as is included in one of the Government's bills shall be unanimously supported, but on condition that in carrying out the plan, the Government takes into account the condition under which those rural bodies stand at present. The appointment of the officials of the new agricultural body must be conducted in consideration of the rights and interests of the agricultural bodies concerned.

(6) In order to increase the supply of lumber, a valuation committee shall be established, while middle men shall be eliminated. In keeping with the increase of lumber supply, afforestation must be encouraged to protect the source of supply.

(7) In order to secure the supply of raw silk, the Welfare Bank shall extend necessary aids to silk reelers and short silk fiber manufacturers. Meanwhile, the sales of silk yarn and silk fiber for domestic consumption shall be placed under the exclusive management of the Raw Silk Control Company.

In view of the fact that cost of production amounted to ¥10.81 per kan of cocoon in 1942, a subsidy shall be given to silk growers at large.

### Goering Division Created

BERLIN.—The establishment of a "Hermann Goering Division" which will be employed by the Supreme Command for special missions was announced recently. This division grew from the "Goering Regiment" which was some time ago increased to the strength of a brigade.

### Puerto Rico Starving

LISBON.—Puerto Rico is starving, declared the well-known American news weekly Time in its most recent issue. Even when ships with cargoes of rice, beans and dried fish regularly called there, the island knew hunger and deprivation, since its fertile land was primarily used for the cultivation of sugar, rum, tobacco and coffee for export purposes, following its occupation by the United States.

### Yeh Assumes Post

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 26.—Yeh I-chang, newly appointed Director of the Shanghai Office of the Foodstuffs Control Commission in succession to Li Chia-jui, assumed his duties recently.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1943


## The Foreign Minister's Speech

The speeches on the general administrative and diplomatic policies delivered by Prime Minister Tojo and Foreign Minister Tani yesterday at the outset of the reopening of the 81st session of the Imperial Diet are noteworthy in that they fully clarified the prevailing international situation surrounding the present stage of the war for the complete destruction of the United States and Britain, and reiterated Japan's unflagging determination toward this end. Particularly significant of the speeches is the fact that they pointed out the perfect national unity, both politically and militarily, which exists for the successful prosecution of the war. The two leaders also emphasized the vigorous development of large-scale and powerful general offensives against our enemies in close collaboration with the various Axis Powers.

Foreign Minister Tani first pointed out that the entire world, now being divided into two great opposing camps, is waging an historically unprecedented war, each with its total power and strength. Then he referred to another undeniable fact, that the peoples in the Southern Regions are closely cooperating with Japan in various ways toward the successful termination of the War of Greater East Asia, thus enabling steady and sound development in the reconstruction work of Greater East Asia. Turning to the present situation in Europe, the Foreign Minister expressed genuine joy over the forceful march of the various European Axis Powers toward strengthening their impregnable and undefeatable position in the war, in greater cognizance of their common destiny, and through closer cooperation with Japan.

Concerning the present plight of our enemies, he warned the nation that the United States and Britain are now desperately seeking an opportunity to stage large-scale counter-offensives against the Axis Powers in order to make up for their successive defeats. In view of the fact that the military operations of the Anglo-American Powers are often swayed by politics and propaganda, Foreign Minister Tani said that they might resort to strategy in any directon. However, he warned the leaders of the Washington and London governments that should they dare to counter-attack us they would merely be repeating the blunder of the Mongol invasion or the tragedy of Dunkirk. Prime Minister Tojo also definitely clarified Japan's unflagging determination and immutable confidence in ultimate victory, saying that the Axis nations in close unity should avail themselves of the enemies contemplated counter-offensive to smash their fighting strength and cause them to lay down their arms.

The Foreign Minister made a significant reference to the present situation in various neutral countries. He first pointed out the United States' unscrupulous pressure upon various Latin American nations, many of whom have already yielded to America's sinister designs of dominating the Western Hemisphere as, for example, Chile's recent severance of diplomatic relations with the three Axis Powers, Japan, Germany and Italy. He paid due respect to Argentina for its wise policy of maintaining strict neutrality, fighting alone among the various Latin American nations. He reiterated that Japan will do its utmost in furthering friendly relations between the two countries in the future.

In order to meet such grave international circumstances, Foreign Minister Tani went on, Japan, by furthering intimate relations with various countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and further consolidating its ties with various European allies, is steadily and forcefully establishing a cooperative system for the perfect achievement of the sacred war with the final and noble object of building a New World Order.

He also cited the ever-increasing solid cooperation between Japan and Manchoukuo, Nanking's declaration of war against the Anglo-American Powers, and the swiftly-strengthening ties between our country and Thailand. As for French Indo-China, another important country in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Foreign Minister sincerely hoped that its authorities, fully recognizing and deeply reflecting upon Japan's position as well as their own stand in the common prosperity sphere, will render increased positive assistance to Japan.

Touching on the relations between Japan, Germany and Italy, he recalled the recent conclusion of economic agreements among these three Powers. Special emphasis was placed by the Foreign Minister on the fact that the signing of these treaties has definitely proved to the world that Japan's contemplated establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the construction of the European Common Prosperity Sphere by Germany and Italy are making steady and concrete progress in sharp contrast to the Anglo-American Powers' empty propaganda. These words of our Foreign Minister will surely sound like a huge "bombshell" to the ears of the Anglo-American leaders.

In the latter part of his speech, Foreign Minister Tani has made the cause of the present war clear. He has eloquently smashed the sinister designs of the Anglo-American Powers of dominating the world by pointing to their leaders' falsehoods such as the Atlantic Charter of creating a new world peace of their own machination. If such a malicious scheme of the Anglo-American nations materializes by any chance, the Foreign Minister emphasized, the establishment of permanent world peace can never be achieved in which such rising nations as Japan, Germany and Italy can enjoy freedom and prosperity.

It is an offence against God and man that the leaders of the United States and Britain have committed the grave crime of driving the peoples of the universe into a world-wide upheaval. Mr. Tani strongly emphasized that if the creators of the present war should be punished as our enemies loudly assert, it is they themselves who must be punished. Lastly, the Foreign Minister stressed the fact that Japan rose to her feet in the present war with the noble idea of enabling righteous men to have their proper places and of establishing a New World Order on the basis of morality by eradicating the Anglo-American Powers' selfish designs of ruling the entire world.

These Diet speeches of our Prime Minister and our Foreign Minister should be most significantly instilled in our minds in view of the fact that they have internally served to enlighten the hundred million people of Japan on the fuller recognition of the current grave international situation in the War of Greater East Asia and externally to emphasize the large-scale Axis offensive against the Anglo-American camp.

### China's Role in the War

It may also be asked by some as to what contributions China can offer towards the prosecution of the War now that she has entered it. But it must be pointed out that modern warfare is different from what it used to be. In the past a war consisted merely of a conflict between armed forces. Today war is a struggle into which the total strength of each combatting member must be put—both the rank and file in the front lines, and the public in the rear, must participate in the fight.

With her large domain and her vast population of 450 million people whose souls are still alive to their responsibilities, China is fully qualified to participate in the War and to work constructively for the overthrow of Anglo-American imperialism. Our blood is still warm and our hands active, with them we can fight. Let us resort neither to self-debasement nor egoism, and through our efforts, our national existence will not be ended and our people will not be exterminated.

Since the National Government returned to its Capital at Nanking, it has steadfastly upheld the policy of "Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction." It may be asked by some why a Government advocating peace should enter a war. I must here try to correct misconceptions that may be entertained about the objectives of the Government. For in working for peace, we are seeking to win for China existence and independence—a task which necessitates bloodshed. Between our comrades and our friends, we want peace. But against our enemies we must not hesitate to go to war. For it is only with the destruction of our foes that peace may be attained.

Our national flag consists of a white sun on a blue sky against a background of red. The red color is symbolic of blood. During the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, therefore, let the blood of our own bodies be shed so that a precious and colorful national flag may be tinged with its precious flow.—Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of China.

## A Year Ago Today

**Jan. 29, 1942**

**From Our Own Files**

While Japanese Forces are enlarging their sphere of operations along the eastern coast of Kendari, in the Celebes Islands, a number of Netherlands East Indies bases are being subjected to constant aerial bombardment, it was announced by the Netherlands East Indies army headquarters on January 27, states a Lisbon report.

* * *

The Imperial Headquarters announced today that on January 27 two Japanese destroyers, found off Endau, Eastern coast of Malay Peninsula, the British destroyers Thanet and Vampire that had left Singapore in an attempt to attack Japanese transports, and immediately opened fire on them. In the battle that ensued, two against two, the Thanet was sunk and several of the crew were taken prisoners, while the Vampire escaped. The Japanese destroyers did not received any damage.

## ADVENT OF NEW EUROPEAN ORDER HERALDS LASTING PROSPERITY

### Mutual Understanding of Respective Policies by Germany and Italy Paves Way to Sound World

By YUZO SHIMOJO
(From the Taiheiyo)

A fierce battle is about to begin on the desert sands of North Africa. The enemy Powers willfully violated the territorial integrity of French North Africa to convert the coast line of that country into a battle area. Although the exact number of American and British troops which landed on the French territory is not clear, it is estimated to be more than 100,000 strong, including a formidable tank unit. Immediately upon disembarkation, these troops marched eastward to invade Tunisia and were engaged in a head-on clash with Axis forces. No large scale battle has yet been fought, but it is certain that both opposing camps are hurrying final preparations for the coming decisive battle.

The first aim of the enemy forces seems to be the complete occupation of the port of Tunis. Protruding in the mid-Mediterranean and dividing the Mediterranean Sea into two, the location of this port is exceedingly significant. Since it is also, at the same time, like a dagger pointing at the very heart of Italy its strategic importance can easily be noted. Moreover, the party who controls the whole of Tunisia will have a decided advantage in holding the sea and air supremacies of the Mediterranean. In this respect, Tunisia may be considered as the Solomon Islands of the Mediterranean Sea. Consequently, the final outcome of the campaign in Tunisia will have a far-reaching effect on the whole North African battle front.

What was the prime purpose which led the Anglo-American Powers to open a battle front on the soils of French North Africa? Undoubtedly one of the main reasons was to check the German armed forces' determined drive against the Soviet lines but this was not the only reason. Perhaps the achievement of the following four specific purposes also may have influenced them to risk the undertaking:

1. To wipe out the Axis forces in Libya, if they find an opportunity, by attacking them from both the west and east.

2. To occupy completely the entire coast line of North Africa to enable the construction of more naval and air bases and thereby command the sea and air of the Mediterranean.

3. To stabilize the position in North Africa for an eventual invasion of the European continent.

4. To shorten the supply route to the Soviet Union, the Middle East and the Indian Ocean by securing absolute control of the Mediterranean sea-lanes.

#### Mediterranean Valuable

The importance of the Mediterranean must not be minimized. The Mediterranean is a valuable, strategic "space" to the Axis forces and its relations with the war in East Asia are very close as this great body of sea is the shortest route into the Indian Ocean from either the United States or the British Isles. Just as the anti-Axis forces will hereafter tenaciously try to push their attack in Tunisia, even at the cost of great sacrifices, the armed mights of the Axis forces are also equally determined to hold their positions and frustrate all enemy onslaughts.

It is difficult to foresee into the aspect of the coming campaign but it can be said, from the recent sporadic tank entanglements, that it will be a wear and tear affair in which the question of providing a constant stream of supplies will decide the issue. Fortunately, the distance of the supply routes for the Axis troops are very short. The air bases on the islands of Sicily and Sardinia are being effectively utilized from whence supplies and reinforcements are being shipped via air in giant transport planes. The replenishment of supplies by the enemies, on the other hand, is not so easy. They must rely on convoys and run the hazard of being attacked by ever watchful Axis planes and submarines. And as the campaign progresses, the situation for the enemy will become more aggravated due to the intensified Axis vigilance on the latter's shipping lanes.

The interests of Italy, more than any other country, are bound with the Mediterranean Sea. This Sea is indeed the one and only life-space to Italy. Italy, who had heretofore discharged her duties on the secondary battle line in an able manner, is today placed in the very front line. As the Duce and the Fuehrer have both concurred on the defense problems of the Mediterranean, the spirit and the morale of the Italian troops are high.

#### Suspicion Aroused

It must also be borne in mind that when the anti-Axis Powers launched their North African invasion of the French territory, it aroused considerable suspicion among the neutral countries of Spain, Portugal and Turkey. It was further evidence that the enemy Powers would not hesitate to infringe the territorial rights of a minor third Power as they lacked both strength and ability to open a Second Front directly on the home soil of either Germany, Italy or one of the Occupied Countries. The rights of such countries as Iran, Iraq, Syria, Madagascar and now those of Morocco and Algiers have thus been waylaid by the Anglo-American brigands. To further their own own selfish interests, the latter power never hesitated to sacrifice any minor country. Under these circumstances there is no telling when they will invade the Iberian peninsula of Spain or the strategic soil of Turkey.

Movements in the neutral countries are being closely followed by all combatant nations, and each neutral country is on the alert not to commit itself. But as the issue of the Mediterranean gradually becomes urgent, the gaining of goodwill of these neutral countries has also been accelerated.

It would be necessary to refer back to the situations relative to Italy to understand correctly why that country is, today, engaged in a sacred war against the nations now gathered under the banner of Old World Order. The spark which ignited the Second European conflagration flared up when Britain and France challenged the proceedures undertaken by Germany and nine months later Italy formally declared war against the two former Powers. Although Italy's entry into the war was several months late Britain, nevertheless, harbored much antagonism against the Fascist Government. Soon after Italy took up arms, the British expeditionary force was routed at Dunkirk which led France to sue for a separate armistice. The United States began in a high-handed manner to intervene in European affairs. There was absolutely no obligation on the part of the United States to aid Great Britain but Uncle Sam was so intent on dominating the world that he could not keep aloof from European entanglement. Almost a year before the War of Greater East Asia broke out, President Roosevelt, as the Commander-in-Chief of the American Armed Forces, issued an order to his Forces to sink upon sight any German warships wherever they may be on the world's seven seas. In a like manner, which was but one of the President's numerous schemes, he was signing out his own invitation card to participate in a war against the Axis Powers. Instead of relieving or localizing the international tension, exactly the opposite phenomenon occurred by reason of President Roosevelt's war-mongering acts.

#### To Realize Common Aim

We, the Axis Powers, are today engaged in a war against our common enemies in order to realize our common aim of establishing a New World Order. The aim of our country is to construct a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, while that of Germany's is to set up a New European Order.

As mentioned previously, Italy's very existence as a nation depends on the Mediterranean Sea. Their attachment with the Mediterranean is so close that they call it the "Mare Nostrum," which literally means "Our Sea." For many years alien Powers encroached into this Sea to bottle-up and suck the blood of Italian expansion in her just sphere of influence. It was, therefore, natural that the whole of Italy became imbued with a desire to break the encroachment—the encroachment that was imperiling the safety of the homeland as well as depriving the enjoyment of national prosperity.

Owing to the British control of Gibraltar and Suez which are both strategically situated at the western and eastern termini of the Mediterranean and the island citadel of Malta, her natural expansion had long been obstructed by the greedy British. Incidentally, the British were so confident of their supremacy in the Mediterranean that they never hesitated to ridicule or blemish the Italian honor. The British Fleet tried to intimidate the Italians during the Ethiopian expedition and it was also the British instigation which attempted to lead the League of Nations into sanctioning an economic embargo against Italy.

These were but few of the greivances endured by Italy, during the course of last decade or so, at the hands of Britain. Definitely usurping Italy's "Mare Nostrum" with an air of arrogancy, the British finally tripped over its own misdeeds to face Italy in an open conflict. So came at last the day when Benito Mussolini and Fascist Italy could right the long British injustice.

#### Il Duce's Memorable Address

In a memorable address delivered by the Duce on June 10, 1940 on the occasion of Italy's enterance into the war he declared to his people, "we who have been made prisoners in the Mediterranean by Britain are about to cut the barbed-wire confining us; and we shall no longer be prisoners of the Mediterranean but its ruler."

Besides the complete eradication of British influences from the Mediterranean, the high ideal of national restoration is being borne by Mussolini. Il Duce has created a wonderful Fascist State but he has yet to realize his ultimate ideal which is to establish an Italian Empire, similar to the Ancient Roman Empire. He possesses an unshakable faith that Fascism will, in the end, set up a "Second Roman Empire."

The magnitude of the Ancient Roman Empire was so great that it can be said to have been the first and probably the last of its kind. It comprised territories in Africa, Asia Minor and the entire Europe, including the British Isles. The ancient civilizations of Egypt, Persia and Greece combined, with the characteristic civilization of the Latin race, to perfect the great Roman civilization. Gradually the Roman civilization spread far and wide to become the mother of the continental European civilization. The simple phrase that was coined by the Romans, "All roads lead to Rome," appropriately describes the immensity of that Empire.

The Question that now rises is, does Mussolini's high ideal toward the creation of a "Second Roman Empire" imply world conquest or the subjugation of entire Europe? The answer is simple. It is an emphatic "NO!" Mussolini is truely a great statesman. As a matter of fact, he is a realist or a statesman who is equally practical as well as open-minded. Il Duce's pragmatism is not an abstract thing as the so-called "Roman empiricism." By studying the ideals of the Fascist State, one can easily measure the depth of Mussolini's pragmatism. Being a statesman of such caliber, it is fantastic to believe that he dreams of world conquest. Possessing a sound intelligence, he can definitely discern what accomplishment is possible and what impossible to attain.

If it is so, what is the aim of his "Second Rome Empire?" It is, in short, the creation of a "Mediterranean Empire," in which Italy is to be the nucleus of a Mediterranean Co-Prosperity Sphere.

#### Densely Populated

Italy, whose topography is narrow, is one of the most densely populated states in Europe and unfortunately she is endowed with very little natural resources. Wheat is the staple food of the Italian people but one of the problems, in this connection, has been how to feed the annually increasing population within its narrow country. Up to 80 years ago, she was not yet a unified country, which accounted for her late start in the race for acquisition of colonies that abound in natural resources. Therefore Il Duce's ideal of a "Second Roman Empire" is to expand the colonial possessions or to foster Co-Prosperity countries all along the various coasts of the Mediterranean and thereby insure a self-sufficient Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The first step towards the making of an Empire was the Ethiopian expedition. When victory was achieved in this expedition, he delivered the famous "Imperial Declaration." Since then, Albania has been incorporated and Italian troops are now stationed in Greece. The day is not far off when the waning influence of the British Empire will be ousted from the Mediterranean.

Mussolini's desire for an Italian expansion is by no means his personal ambition, but a natural desire to have Italy live and to flourish as a nation. He demands a just distribution of vital space. Before Italy pitched her strength against Britain, the latter aligned with France and Greece to keep her from coming out into this vital space.

Viewed from this angle, there are many things in common between the position of our country and that of Italy's in the Mediterranean. The Anglo-American Powers instigated the Dutch East Indies and the Chungking regime to form the ABCD encirclement ring by which to obstruct our Government's policy of Co-Prosperity in East Asia. As the Anglo-American coalition is our greatest enemy in the present titanic struggle, so it is with our Italian ally. Unless our common enemies are completely destroyed, there will neither be a New World Order nor can we exist and prosper as first-class Powers. This is also true in the case of our other Axis partner, Germany. Thus there is but one road before us, the road to victory, which must be traversed so that people throughout the world may enjoy permanent peace under a New Order.

A mutual understanding on a firm basis has been reached between Il Duce and the Fuehrer with regard to their respective policies. Each has saved his country from collapse and each has built a sound totalitarian State. Now, they are clasped as partners in arms against their common enemies. When the New European Order is established, the entire people on the continent of Europe will be able to enjoy mutual prosperity and existence.

### Fruits of Wisdom

Nature has given us two ears, two eyes, and but one tongue, to the end that we should hear and see more than we speak.—Socrates.

## CONSTRUCTIVE REVISIONS SHAPE JAPAN'S CONSCRIPTION SYSTEM

### Seventy-Year Old Military Law Provides for Contribution to State of All Able-Bodied Men's Might

By YOSHIO MATSUSHITA
(From the Kaizo)

The Military Conscription Law, which was enacted seventy years ago, has undergone frequent changes and alterations to suit the contingencies of the times. The latest revised Military Service Law has made every able-bodied man to contribute his might towards the defense of the country. Being confronted with a super-emergency, Japan has been compelled to initiate this step, so that the objective of realizing a total defense State structure would be thoroughly successful.

On November 28 of the fifth year of Meiji (1872) an Imperial Rescript was issued announcing military conscription, and on the same day the then Cabinet released an official notice concerning it. Then on January 10, the following year, a Conscription Law was promulgated. Obviously, it was designed to apply the principle of universal conscription as indicated in the Imperial Rescript. The latter, in part, says: "Our ancient system of districts and prefectures provided for the enlistment of all youths in the defense of the country through the formation of military divisions. Of course, Our people were not divided into soldiers and farmers. . . . This Law is based on Our ancient conscription system."

The Cabinet, in notifying the promulgation of the Conscription Law, explained that the ancient administrative system in Japan was featured by universal conscription. During an emergency, all men eligible for military service were collected and organized into an army and dispatched to restore order. On the termination of such an expedition, the men called to the colors were disbanded and sent to their respective homes to resume their normal vocations. It then added that no nation could maintain its integrity without adequate military preparations, and therefore, it asserted that for the sake of national defense every Japanese citizen must serve as a soldier. Thus, it will be observed that the moment the Conscription Law came into force, it, in its ultimate effect, became a universal measure.

#### Provided for Exemptions

The first Conscription Law had a series of provisions which exempted a large number of men from military service. For instance, not only those who were physically unfit and below five feet in height were exempted, but also those who were serving as officials of the Central Government and prefectural administrations. Moreover, students of military and naval academies, technical students, the master and the heir-apparent or the only male issue of a house, convicts released after serving long-term imprisonment and persons having special obligations to their families were excluded from the scope of the law. Besides, it had a rule which stipulated the granting of full exemption to a person who sent in an application to that regard enclosing a sum of ¥270. It is, therefore, clear that all these provisions for exemption considerably reduced the actual number of men liable to be called to military service. On the other hand, it must be noted that the Government framed the law in this way, because it felt that there was no need of having a large complement of trained soldiers, especially when Japan's relations with other Powers were quite satisfactory.

By virtue of the Conscription Law, the total number of army divisions was increased from four to six with 10,552 strong, and they consisted of men from the standing armies of the previous feudal clans. These, however, did not include the Imperial bodyguards and the company attached to the Military Academy. In December of the sixth year of Meiji (1873) a minor addition was made, exempting from military service those who have been disowned by their families and those who have served penal servitude for one year or more. In October of the eighth year of Meiji (1875) the scope of exemption was further enlarged. Again two years later another revision was carried out in respect of the qualifications needed for exclusion from military service.

#### Law Revised

The military authorities in October of the twelfth year of Meiji (1879) overhauled the conscription system basing it on the principle of "a whole nation of soldiers." In consequence, the exemption clauses underwent sweeping changes and a four-fold provision for exemption from military service was put into motion. Its first part stipulated the outright exclusion of ex-convicts and physically unfit persons from military service. The second part provided that the master and the heir-apparent or the only male issue of a house, officials belonging to the hannin class or above, teachers and members of prefectural assemblies should be required to serve in the National Militia, but should be exempted from serving in the standing Army. The third section allowed exemption from military service only in peace time to students of military and naval schools, workers, doctors and one member from each wardead family or a family having a disabled soldier. The last part permitted one year's deferment of military service to those persons whose family members were already serving with the Army or the Navy. This revised measure also made a condition, that if a man qualified to serve in the standing Army paid a sum of ¥135, he should be exempted from such service, but he must serve his term in the National Militia.

On September 29 of the fourteenth year of Meiji (1881) the then War Minister Oyama insisted on the strict enforcement of the House Registration Law in order to suppress the outgrowth of conscription evasions. At this time the total strength of the Army inclusive of the Imperial bodyguards and gendarmes was 37,968. Naturally, the War Office felt the need of recasting the exemption clause with a view to increasing the number of men eligible for military service. But it was in December of the sixteenth year of Meiji (1883) that it succeeded in carrying out a thorough revision of the entire conscription system. By this new revision, the strength of the standing Army was increased and exemption was made applicable only to physically unfit persons. On the other hand, the scope of temporary deferment was further enlarged. The most noteworthy feature was the abolition of the clause relating to the payment of exemption fee to secure annulment from military enrolment.

In December of the nineteenth year of Meiji (1886) a small alteration was made. Then in the twenty-second year of Meiji (1889) an epochal revision was carried out in the shape of the enactment of a new law, which drastically curtailed the scope of temporary deferment, and as a result, only middle and higher schools students, persons serving abroad and extremely poor people were permitted to seek deferment, the limit for which was fixed up to the age of twenty-six. Furthermore, it instituted a one-year military service system, as well as a six-month active service system. In view of this complete reshaping of the Conscription Law, the military service system in the country became a well-regulated arrangement, even though it fell far short of the earlier objective of having "a whole nation of soldiers."

In December of the second year of the current era of Showa (1927) the Conscription Law was radically altered and it was renamed the Military Service Law, which is still in operation. At the outset, it abolished the volunteer system, adopted a cadet candidate system called kohhosei and reduced the facilities for deferment. In addition, the one-year active service system was renamed the short-term active service system with a shorter training period. In January of the fourteenth year of Showa (1939) the deferment system applicable to school students was revised and the short-term active service was done away with. After that the "Rikugun Boei Shoshu Kisoku" (Army Defense Mobilization Regulations) came to be promulgated, causing a corresponding expansion in the scope of the Military Service Law.

From the afore-mentioned stages of conscription revisions, it is apparent that the present system of total military defense has been established after it has passed through a series of constructive processes and experiments. The military conscription system has now become a universal one, attaining at the same time the long-standing objective of "a whole nation of soldiers."

### In the Periodicals

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 43, No. 4 dated January 31, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Soldiers in Chosen, Questions and Answers of Increased Tax, Discussions of Japan's Medical Science, and History of Patriots of Old Japan.

Shashin Shuho, a pictorial weekly issued by the Board of Information, No. 255 dated January 20, 1943 (in Japanese). Price 10 sen. The news items at the home and fighting fronts are told in picture.

Kokusai Keizai Shuho, Vol. 24, No. 3 dated January 16, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. Leading articles: International Propaganda War, Meaning of the Participation in War by the National Government of China, Highlights of a Round-table Conference on the Construction of Manchoukuo, Problems of Farm Industries in India, and Present Phase of Economic Construction of Greater East Asia.